

BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Ticket Put Up by the Democratic Convention.

PLATFORM IS FOR FREE SILVER.

The Convention, Which Lasted for Five Days, One of the Most Notable in the History of the Democratic Party—The Gold Men Got the Worst of It from the Start and the Silverites Nominated a Ticket to Suit Themselves.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The seats of the delegates and alternates were filled, but there was a wide fringe of vacant chairs on the outer edge of the galleries when at 12:40 p. m. yesterday Chairman Harritt, of the national committee, raised his gravel and as it dropped on the desk with a sharp crack requested the Democratic national convention of 1896 to come to order. At his request the sergeant-at-arms cleared the aisles and then the chairman called on Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Grace Episcopal church, for prayer. Rev. Dr. Stiles in the course of his invocation said—and the words are significant as it was a "gold" committee which chose him for chaplain—"Inspire us with a patriotism above expediency. Remind us that honesty is not only the best, but the only policy worthy the consideration of a great people."

Harritt then announced the temporary organization as decided upon by the national committee beginning with David B. Hill for temporary chairman. The mention of Senator Hill's name was received with tremendous applause, the members of the Pennsylvania delegation standing on chairs and waving flags. Some one called for three cheers for David B. Hill, which were given, and the band then played Dixie. When the noise subsided Harritt continued the announcement—S. P. Sheerin for secretary, Colonel John I. Martin for sergeant-at-arms, and assistant secretaries, etc., whose names were not read. He then recognized Clayton, of Alabama, who began the fight for silver.

Silver Ticket Is Put Up.
In behalf of the minority of the national committee Clayton reported the name of John W. Daniel [loud and uproarious interruption, prolonged applause, cheering] to be substituted in the committee report for that of Hill, and moved that the minority report be adopted, demanding a vote by states and a roll call. McDermott, of New Jersey, obtained the floor and spoke in favor of Hill, whom he characterized as "that man who gave us the legend under which in days of trouble in our eastern Democracy we called; that man who electrified this nation by giving us a legend which every Democrat can put upon the banner that he follows, that echoes a sentiment that has no east, no south, no north, no west in it, but simply a declaration of faith, 'I am a Democrat.'" [Great applause.]

There were a great many speeches, the silver men protesting no intended indignity to Hill in opposing him and the gold men urging the necessity of concession for harmony's sake. But the chair finally during a lull in the oratory said that "unless these minority of the delegates to the convention shall seem to determine or indicate to the contrary, the chair will direct a call of the roll immediately after the recognition of the next gentleman. It is for the delegates to determine if the chair is unduly hasty about the direction of the calling of the roll. [Cries of "roll, roll."] Then, as the chair understands the sentiment of the delegates he will now present the last gentleman to be heard upon this question—H. D. Clayton."

Clayton closed the debate for the silver men, and at his conclusion the vote was taken by states resulting: For Daniel, 28; for Hill, 249. During the roll call Iowa's vote was challenged and a roll taken, the object being to bring up the question of the unit rule. The chair asked the question for the time by declaring the unit rule in force, and Iowa's twenty-six votes went to Daniel. There were other decisions of a similar character that were to the advantage of Hill, the chair uniformly upholding the unit rule where it had been adopted by the state.

The total vote cast was 905, one man not voting, and that man was Senator Hill. Daniel was declared elected and the announcement was greeted with an ovation from the silver men, as it was apparent that the silver element was in the ascendancy and would remain so until the end.

DANIEL ASSUMES THE GAVEL.

Points From His Plan for the Cause of the Silver Dollar.
Daniel was escorted to the chair and received a wild greeting, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" and the cheers reaching the proportion of an eruption. Harritt introduced him to the convention and passed the gavel over to him and the new chairman began his speech with a compliment to the fairness of the national committee chairman. In the course of his speech he said: "I regret that my name should have been brought in even with that of my distinguished friend, the great senator from New York. [Applause.] But the very fact that I have permitted it to be done refutes the suggestion that has been imputatively made on this floor that either I or those whom I have the honor to represent would ever heap indignity upon that brave and illustrious head. [Great Applause.]

"There is one thing golden which permits me, in the same good humor which has characterized your conduct, to commend to you here. It is the golden rule to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Forget not that an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the vital principle of the republic. Democracy as you have been brought in even with that of my distinguished friend, the great senator from New York. [Applause.] But the very fact that I have permitted it to be done refutes the suggestion that has been imputatively made on this floor that either I or those whom I have the honor to represent would ever heap indignity upon that brave and illustrious head. [Great Applause.]

"Do not forget that we have submitted cheerfully to your compromised platform and to your repeated pledges of bimetallicism, and have patiently borne repeated disappointments as to their fulfillment. Do not forget that at the last national convention of the Democratic party in 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of the use of both gold and silver as standard money of the country; for the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal; and

that the only question left open was the ratio between the metals."

The balance of the address was an argument for the free coinage of silver, during which he took a twist at the tail of the British lion as follows: "Great Britain has large gold mines in South Africa and South America, and by closing the silver mines has greatly enhanced their products and their values. Recent British aggression in Venezuela and in the settlements of South Africa was moved by the desire to possess more of these gold mines, and by monopolizing the metal as far as possible to assert British commercial supremacy over the world."

At the close of the chairman's address he declared the convention open for business and a vote of thanks was adopted first thing to Chairman Harritt. Temporary rules were adopted and the regulation convention committees were appointed under a call of the states, and on motion the convention adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S WORK.

Struggle Over the Report of the Credentials Committee.

CHICAGO, July 9.—It was 10:47 a. m. yesterday before the Democratic convention was in order so that Rev. Thomas E. Green, of Grace Episcopal church, Cedar Rapids, Ia., could be heard in the opening invocation.

The committee on credentials was not ready to report, and the time until 1:45 was taken up in in speechmaking, and the convention adjourned until 5 p. m.

The evening session was called to order at 5:47 and the crowd in the hall was the largest present so far. At 5:30 o'clock the committee on resolutions filed in. In the van was the stalwart form of Senator Hill. As the delegates and crowds caught sight of him they rose to their feet and wildly cheered the New York leader. Again and again they cried his name, but the senator quietly took his seat and conferred in subdued tones with those about him as if utterly unconscious of the tumult. It was announced by Chairman Daniel that the credentials committee was ready to report and its report was read.

The report dealt entirely with the Michigan case and left the four delegates-at-large but unelected the four district delegates representing the Fourth and Fifth districts. This changed the complexion of the delegation completely from a gold to a silver delegation, as it made the delegation stand 16 silver, 19 gold, and under the operation of the unit rule it will be voted 25 for silver. The reading of the report was received with cheers from the silver people. Crosby, of Massachusetts, and Breunau, of Wisconsin, protested against the report.

There was simply tremendous disorder while the roll call was proceeding and there were numerous challenges of state votes, requiring polling of the vote. There was wild cheering when ex-Governor Flower cast the 73 votes of New York for the minority report. It continued for a full minute, when the cheering suddenly swelled into a roar. The gold delegates mounted their chairs and waved their handkerchiefs while the galleries grew perfectly frantic with enthusiasm.

The total vote was—yes, 308; noes, 588; not voting, 8; absent, 1. So the minority report was defeated and the silver men had scored their second important victory. The announcement of the vote gave rise to the most extraordinary scene of the convention. The demonstration lasted twenty minutes. Men actually got into the aisles and danced breakdances. When it subsided the majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote and the fight was over.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

White Assumes the Gavel and Makes a Brief Address.

The next thing in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. The permanent president was then escorted to the chair and Daniel made a graceful address in retiring and introducing his successor in office.

Upon receiving the gavel Chairman White said: "I will detain you with no extended speech. [Cheering.] I see I am getting popular already. [Laughter.] We differ, perhaps, today upon certain vital issues, and we might express some feelings of bitterness in these discussions, but we submit to the voice and the candid judgment of our brethren, and upon that judgment we will certainly rely. When the differences which challenge consideration tonight have passed into history; when the asperities of this hour no longer obtain, the Democratic party, the guardian of the people's rights and the representative of the sentiments of the United States in support of constitutional rights will endure to bless mankind."

"My ambition or yours is of but little moment. Whether I succeed or you in impressing our sentiments upon this convention is not of supreme importance. In this council chamber the Democratic party looks for an indication of its existence. The people seek here the righting of their wrongs and the constitution—the great charter of our liberties—here must find its best, its truest and its most loyal defenders. [Cheers.] No sectionalism—none whatever; equal, impartial justice to all this land; the triumph of the people's cause as here exemplified and expressed; the object for which we have assembled, and carry out that object I will cease at my best exertions. [Applause.]

ADOPTED AS READ.

Platform of the Free Silver Men Goes Through.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At 10:58 a. m. yesterday Chairman White requested the Democratic national convention to come to order, but in a voice so hoarse that probably not fifty of the delegates could hear him. With a despairing look at the crowd in front he passed the gavel over to Colonel Richardson, of Tennessee, who raised his powerful voice in a command to the house to get ready for business. The sergeant-at-arms announced to the galleries that they must keep better order than they did yesterday, or they would be cleared. Rev. Edward Green, of Grace Episcopal church, Cedar Rapids, Ia., again acted chaplain, and when the prayer was concluded it was announced that the platform committee was ready to report and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, read the platform, which appears elsewhere.

The financial plank the minority proposed was: "Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public debt, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that

all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is a party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement of all United States notes and treasury notes under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction."

The minority's next proposed amendment referred to the president and declared that: "We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic national administration." Hill personally had an amendment to the free coinage clause providing that the new law should not apply to existing contracts, and another pledging that if a free coinage fails to effect parity within a year such coinage shall be suspended.

There were some hot and eloquent speeches made by Tillman, Jones, Hill, Vilas and Bryan for and against the majority platform.

Then Hill moved the adoption of his substitute for the financial plank and Jones, of Arkansas, moved the previous question, the previous question was ordered and a roll call ordered on the Hill substitute.

The vote on Hill's motion resulted—yes, 303; noes, 630; absent, 1—showing that the silver men had the necessary two-thirds vote. The roll was also called on



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Hill's administration amendment and resulted—yes, 357; noes, 564; not voting, 8. The other Hill amendments were quickly disposed of and Tillman withdrew his amendment. The motion was then put on the adoption of the platform, as presented by the majority of the resolutions committee and it was carried—228 to 301; absent, 1. The convention then took recess until 5 p. m.

MEN NAMED FOR THE NOMINATION.

Six Names Presented: Bland, Boies, Bryan, Matthews, Blackburn and McLean.

When the convention was called to order in the evening session Jones, of Arkansas, moved a call of the states for nominations for president, and the motion prevailed. The speech of Bryan, of Nebraska, in the day session had made him a very dangerous dark horse, and yielding to the persistence of his friends, he said to the Associated Press that his name would be presented to the convention as a candidate for president. His room at the Nebraska headquarters was thronged with delegates from various sections of the country. At least one gold state was represented. The Nebraska men and the visiting delegates were in close conference with Bryan upon the subject of him entering the race.

So when the order of nomination was reached in the convention there were some very anxious men among those who were booming Boies, Bland and Matthews. The chairman announced that nominating speeches must occupy but thirty minutes each. When Arkansas was reached he yielded her time to Vest, who arose and put in nomination Richard Parks Bland, of Missouri. The name was received with a hurricane of applause. Vest's speech was eloquent, but closed abruptly with doggerel poetry, "Give us Silver Dick and silver quick and we will make McKinley sick."

Vest closed so suddenly that the Bland men who stood ready to make a demonstration failed to catch on at the first moment, and the first outbreak for the Missouri statesman was rather weak in its nature. But it rapidly gained strength and for thirteen minutes the convention was a pandemonium. Frantic delegates bent about the hall a procession of banners which bore a variety of legends, among them the following: "One God, One Country, One Bland," "Silver Dick, the People's Choice," "Bland, Silver's Champion," etc.

Overmyer, of Kansas, seconded Bland in the name of the Grasshopper state and was followed in the same strain by J. R. Williams for Illinois. The next state to respond was Georgia, for whom Mr. Lewis spoke, and he nominated W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and J. Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, second the nomination. South Dakota also seconded, so did Mississippi; so did North Carolina and Louisiana, when there was a demonstration that lasted fourteen minutes in favor of Bryan, and that was simply delirious.

The next state to be heard was Indiana, and Senator Turpin in an eloquent speech nominated Claude Matthews, Governor of the Hoosier state. Triplet's of California seconded. During Turpin's speech the din was indescribable. It was estimated that fully 20,000 people were in the building and nothing could be heard above the persistent hum of so many voices. In vain Chairman Richardson cried for order. The crowd would neither budge nor be quiet. When at last Turpin mentioned the name of the Indiana nomination the Hoosier delegation shouted their cheers and cheered. A few tin horns sounded from the galleries and here and there a flag was waved, but the demonstration was brief. The noise continued and the chairman of the Indiana delegation was so enraged that he moved that the convention adjourn. Another indignant dele-

gate asked that the galleries be cleared, but when the sergeant-at-arms threatened to clear them the galleries only howled.

Order was finally restored and Triplet made his speech. Then Frederick White, of Iowa, rose to nominate Horace Boies, Smith, of Minnesota, followed, seconding Boies. The next nomination was that of J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky. Foote, of California, seconded the nomination.

John R. McLean, the Ohio publisher, was spoken for by A. W. Patrick, an elderly gentleman with tawny beard and gold-bowed spectacles whose confident prediction "John R. McLean will carry Ohio," brought a loud response.

This ended the nominations and the convention at 12:34 this morning adjourned to today at 10 a. m.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

Fourteen Candidates Voted for, Bland Having a Big Lead.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The fourth day of Democratic national convention opened at 10:57.

The chair then announced that the next thing in order was balloting for president.

When Michigan was called ten of her delegates declined to vote. New York also declined. Bragg, of Wisconsin, under the unit rule wanted to force the delegation to withhold its vote, but the chair de-

clined against him. Several of the delegates claimed the right to vote, and held that the rule, while it required the state's whole vote to be cast with the majority, did not give the majority the right to insist that no vote at all should be cast. In this view the chair coincided, and those wanting to vote were permitted to do so.

Following is the vote in tabular form of the first ballot:

STATE.	Bryan.	Bland.	Boies.	Blackburn.	Boies.	McLean.
Alabama.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
California.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian Territory.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	108	228	27	27	27	27

Patton received 27 votes, James E. Campbell & Company 12, William H. Teller 12, Russell A. Stevenson 8 and absent and not voting 17.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Not voting, 100; Bland, 281; Boies, 37; Matthews, 54; McLean, 63; Blackburn, 43; Patton, 20; Bryan, 197; Teller, 8; Stevenson, 10; Hill, 1; Penney, 8.

Marston, of Louisiana, wanted to pass a resolution that the two-thirds rule was wrong, but Jones made a point of order that the resolution would have to go to the rules committee.

Jones' point was decided well taken in spite of Marston's appeal and the roll call proceeded for the third time. It resulted: Absent and not voting, 102; Bland, 281; Boies, 38; Matthews, 54; McLean, 54; Bryan, 230; Blackburn, 37; Patton, 20; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1.

This showed a big jump for Bryan and a big "slump" in the Bland vote, and when the secretary announced Bryan's vote the Nebraska delegation interrupted by mounting their chairs and setting up a yell that drew around them all the other Bryan states with their respective standards. As each of the standards arranged itself in the bouquet a fresh yell went up from the galleries.

After five or six minutes of uproar the procession of the standards about the hall began with Nebraska at the head and the tail end was brought up by Kansas. Two circuits of the hall were made when a

young man with the Illinois marker struck in with the others and there was a great swell in the volume of discord which filled the hall.

The roll call then proceeded for the fifth time, and Illinois was passed because she was consulting. This and the additions the Bryan vote was getting indicated a bulge in his prospects, especially when Kentucky deserted Blackburn and voted for Bryan. When Ohio voted for the Nebraska man the enthusiasm was great, as well as the confusion. Something was going to drop sure. And something did drop. Stone took the stand and read a letter from Bland saying that if it became apparent that some other free silver man was the favorite of the convention, he, Bland, desired his name withdrawn.

Stone then withdrew Bland's name and declared Missouri would fight under the Bryan banner.

BRYAN WINS WITH A WHOOP.

Stone's Speech Sets the Convention Wild to Get Into the Wagon.

He then cast Missouri's thirty-four votes for Bryan. At the close of Governor Stone's remarks the convention broke into the wildest excitement. Delegates and those in the galleries alike jumped on their chairs and waved umbrellas and flags. In one end of the hall an enthusiast waved a shoe on the end of a long stick. During the excitement the ambitious Bland club band began to play, but the officers in the convention quickly shut them off. After the excitement had subsided so that the chair could be heard, he presented to the convention A. Van Wageningen, of Iowa, who read a letter from Boies similar to that of Bland, and then cast Iowa's votes for Bryan.

Arkansas, who had voted for Bland, followed suit; Montana likewise; Illinois also and Indiana. The thing was done. A temporary recess was declared to let the convention get rid of its noise and it got rid of it very rapidly and very loudly. When Turpin added Indiana to the Bryan column he moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and it was carried with a yell, there being no nays. When order was restored the convention took recess to 8 p. m.

When the evening session was called to order Governor Stone, of Missouri, took the platform and said the nomination of a vice-president should not be hastily done, but that the delegates should have an opportunity to confer with each other regarding the same. He moved an adjournment to 10 today, but accepted an amendment making the hour 10. Roll call was demanded by those desiring to go ahead and resulted so strongly in favor of adjournment that the vote was not counted up entirely and the chair announced the convention adjourned to this morning.

SEWALL FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Convention Winds Up Its Work and Adjourns Six Days.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The fifth and last day's session of the Democratic convention was rapped to order by Chairman White at 11:01 a. m. Saturday. There was a noticeable falling off in attendance. The business before the convention was to nominate a candidate for vice president. The following men were placed in nomination: Sewall of Maine by Burke of California; Penney of Oregon by Miller of the same state; Fithian of Illinois by Tom L. Johnson of Ohio; Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina by Perry of the same state; James Hamilton Lewis by Maloney of Washington; McLean of Ohio by Marston of Louisiana, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts by O'Sullivan of the same state; Sibley of Pennsylvania by Showalter of the same state; Daniel of Virginia by Powers of Utah. Many of the states scattered their vote on the first ballot. Only the prominent candidates and the votes they received can be given.

Before the balloting began Sloan of Ohio took the platform and withdrew the name of John R. McLean. Fithian then withdrew in favor of Sibley.

The first ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Harritt 21, Teller 1, White 1, Patterson 2, Williams of Massachusetts 70, McLean 111, Clarke 50, Sewall 100, Sibley 163, Fithian 1, Daniel 31, Bland 62, Blackburn 30, Williams of Illinois 22, Boies 20. Not voting 228.

Before the second ballot was begun Delegate Vanwagoner of Iowa withdrew ex-Governor Boies' name.

The second ballot was as follows: Sibley 113, Sewall 57, McLean 188, Williams of Massachusetts 16, Bland 84, Clark 52, Harritt 21, Williams of Illinois 13, Patterson 1. Not voting 228.

After the announcement of the second ballot Congressman Amos Cummings of New York was introduced, and read a telegram dated Meadville, Pa., which was as follows:

"Please do not permit my name to be presented. I so instructed my friends yesterday. JOSEPH SIBLEY."

The third ballot was then announced as follows: Bland 235, McLean 210, Sibley 50, Sewall 97, Williams of Massachusetts 15, Harritt 19, Clark 22, Patterson 1, Daniel 6. Not voting 228.

After the announcement of the third ballot Governor Stone stepped forward. He thanked the convention for the honor it had shown his state. Then he continued: "I am in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Bland. He says substantially that he would deem it unwise and impolitic to nominate both candidates from west of the Mississippi river. He directs me to say that the nomination of Mr. Bryan has his warm and hearty approval and thinks the nomination for vice president should be made for one object alone and that to strengthen the ticket. Accordingly he desires his name withdrawn."

The progress of the fourth ballot was watched with intense interest. Sloan of Ohio took the platform and read a telegram from McLean that he was not a candidate. McLean said:

"Any vote cast for me for vice president is against my express wishes."

The fourth ballot resulted: McLean 508, Sewall 161, Williams of Massachusetts 52, Harritt 11, Daniel 54, Patterson 1, Clark 11. On the fifth ballot Illinois and Ohio changed to Sewall, which gave him the nomination. It was then made unanimous, and at 3:15 p. m., amid great enthusiasm, the convention adjourned sine die.

Arthur Sewall of Maine was elected alderman in Bath, his native city, in 1870 and again in 1877. In 1872 he was present at the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati and saw Horace Greeley nominated. In 1880 he was a delegate at large from Maine to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis and in 1884 was present at the Democratic national convention that nominated Cleveland. In 1881 he was a member of the Democratic national committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Free Coinage of Silver Is Demanded as the Basis of 16 to 1.

Following is the platform as adopted by the national Democratic convention. We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do re-affirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teaching the great principle of local self-government has found its truest expression in the maintenance of the rights of states, and its assertion of the necessity of confining general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of our government. Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metal of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage as a ration measured by the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the depreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class and the impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard which has locked fast the property of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold standard has brought other nations into financial servitude to London.

It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which produced the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in

HIS SILVER TONGUE.

Speech That Won Bryan the Nomination.

REPLY TO SENATOR HILL.

An Eloquent Defense of the Platform.

His Views on Finance, the Income Tax, Tenure of Office, the Tariff and Business—He Declares He Is Ready to Meet the Gold Standard Men on Every Point.

All that the imagination pictures of Demosthenes and Cicero, all that we have heard of the great orators of the English tongue, was realized.

HENRY GEORGE.

The delegates sat as if enchanted. It was a display of eloquence pure and undefiled. Henry Clay himself could not have created so great a furor.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Bryan's speech was the finest I have ever listened to.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Here is the speech by W. J. Bryan in the national convention at Chicago that made him famous and that nominated him for the presidency:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.

When this debate is concluded, a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is an atom—he is born, he acts, he dies—but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party.

Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they were assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth.

Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York [Senator Hill]. But we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

The gentleman who just preceded

(Governor Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts. But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course.

We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who traveled all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth.

They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here. That is a new idea. They criticize us for our criticism of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized; we have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticisms. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it—the income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind; and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

He says we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catiline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America.

We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more, with safety, be delegated to private in-

dividuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington which excludes from participation in the benefits the humble members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for 30 years—for 30 years—to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all.

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party.

But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetalism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people or who is willing to surrender the right of self government and place the legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the para-

mount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetalism.

If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? I might call attention to the fact that some of the people who are in this convention today and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetalism and thereby declare that a gold standard is wrong and that the principle of bimetalism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.

I want to suggest this truth—that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us let go? Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation.

More than that, we can tell them this—that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight—upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, Is this nation able to attend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business.

It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetalism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has. If they dare to come out in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

CALL FOR REVOLT.

Illinois Democrats Lead in the War on Bryan.

ADDRESS TO THE PARTY ISSUED.

Sign of Omission and Commission of the National Convention Enumerated and Reasons Put Forth Why a New Platform and Ticket Should Appear—National Committee Chooses a Secretary—Bryan Goes to His Birthplace in Illinois and Receives an Ovation En Route.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The executive committee of the gold standard Democrats of Illinois met in a protracted session yesterday and prepared an address to the Democracy of the other states in the Union. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a second Democratic national convention should be called to nominate candidates for president and vice president. The address is as follows: "The national convention convened under the constituted authority of our party has just closed its session in the city of Chicago. It entered upon its work by violating all party precedents in the rejection of a distinguished Democrat as its temporary presiding officer.

Other of the Convention's Sins.

"It deprived a sovereign state of voice in its deliberations by seating without cause or legal justification delegates elected with all the regularity known to party organizations.

"It refused to endorse the honesty and fidelity of the present Democratic national administration.

"It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone at a ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby it repudiates the time-honored Democratic principle which demands the strict maintenance of a sound and stable national currency.

"Finally, to make it still plainer that although in name it was not in fact a Democratic convention, it nominated for president one who is not in his political convictions, and has not always been even in his professions, a Democrat.

Convention Creates a Great Crisis.

"This has made such a crisis, both for the nation and the Democratic party, that sound money Democrats must at once decide what political action they will take for the protection of the honor of the nation, the prosperity of the people, and the life and usefulness of the party. The sound money Democrats of Illinois have fully made up their minds that a new Democratic national convention should be called for at the earliest feasible day to nominate Democratic candidates for president and vice president, and to adopt a platform of Democratic principles; and they desire to state to their fellow-Democrats of other states their reason as follows:

"Sound Money Men Should Act.

"1.—Sound money Democrats owe it to the country to make it certain at once that their revolt against free silver is determined and will be organized. It is unfair to oblige the credit of the nation as the business and industrial interests of the people to merely guess what the sound money Democrats will do in November, and to wait until November to find out.

"2.—The nomination of a new ticket is the logical course. Without it and a sound money Democratic campaign the whole educational force of the sound money Democratic sentiment would be paralyzed from the beginning. The Republicans cannot argue the sound money question to Democratic voters. Republican sincerity on that question is doubted by the masses of Democrats. The tariff question will be put to the front and insisted upon by the Republican speakers and the Republican press, as it has persistently been by McKinley himself.

Other Reasons for a Bolt.

"3.—A new convention would also preserve for the future the opportunities of the Democratic party. Unless a clear-cut separation is made between genuine Democrats and Democrats who are drifting into Populism, or are already in Populism; unless that clean-cut separation is supported by organization and a reorganized Democratic party is the result, the party has no chance of regaining public confidence for years to come. Sound money Democrats in the different states must either make it clear that they have no association with the Bryan party, or they must accept the association and the engagements with it, and all state organizations will in the public mind be for it that do not make it absolutely clear that they are against it.

Illinois Men Already Organized.

"Sound money Democrats are already sufficiently organized in this state to be able to meet their fellow Democrats in a new convention, and are anxious to confer with representatives of other states whenever a representative conference can be brought about. Communications should be addressed to Charles A. Ewing, chairman, Palmer House, Chicago.

Signatures to the Address.

The foregoing is signed by the following: John M. Palmer, Charles A. Ewing, James H. McKee, Franklin MacVay, Benjamin T. Cable, William S. Forman, Thomas A. Moran, John P. Hopkins, Henry S. Robbins, A. A. Goodrich, James T. Hoblitt, Adolph Kraus, James M. Sheehan, Charles H. Williamson, Lynden Evans and R. E. Spangler—executive committee of the Honest Money Democracy of Illinois.

WALSH TO BE NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Democratic Leaders Finish Their Business—Bryan and Sewall Leave.

CHICAGO, July 14.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur J. Sewall, of Maine, the head and tail respectively of the Democratic national ticket, held a short consultation with the executive committee of the notification committee at the Clifton House yesterday morning and a few hours later both gentlemen left the city. Mr. Bryan for Salem, Ill., and Mr. Sewall for his home in Bath, Me. C. A. Walsh, of Iowa, who handled the campaign of Horace Boies in the national convention just closed was selected for temporary secretary of the national Democratic committee, and the understanding is that his appointment will be confirmed and made permanent when the committee meets again.

Ex-Secretary Sheerin, whose official scalp ornaments the wigwag of that big Southern Indiana brave, J. G. Shanklin, editor of the Evansville Courier, said of Walsh after transferring to him the books, etc., of the office: "There is nobody whom I would rather see succeed me. Mr.

Walsh is a man for whom I have the highest respect. He is a shrewd politician and a man who has been remarkable all his life for his loyalty to his friends. Though his management of Mr. Boies' affairs did not wind up successfully, yet it was as good as any man could have done under the circumstances. His methodical and business-like conduct of his affairs won the approval of the majority of the national committee and he was practically selected unanimously."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, left for Washington yesterday, and will announce from there the executive committee of the national committee which will have charge of the campaign.

BRYAN REACHES HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Salem Turns Out to a Man and Woman to Do Him Honor.

SALEM, Ill., July 14.—Never before in its history has this quiet little town of 2,000 people been so ablaze in glory as it was last night. Ordinarily the citizens retire for the night by 9 o'clock. At 10 it is as quiet as a country church yard is at midnight. There is nothing left with which to compare the stillness that prevails. But last night it was different. W. J. Bryan, leader of the Democratic national campaign, a native of the place, returned here. The whole town was out to meet him.

The streets are lined with huge maple trees which were brilliant with Chinese lanterns. In every house there were rows upon rows of candles placed in the windows. Every building no matter how humble, was lighted. Every anvil from every blacksmith shop in the town was brought out into the public square, around which are located the business houses.

Enthusiastic citizens loaded them with powder and when the train bearing the honored son of Salem and his wife arrived these anvils boomed forth a salute that sounded like the cannonade of heavy artillery. Then there were sky rockets and roman candles and red fire burning along the route by which Bryan was conducted to the home of his sister. He will remain for the next two days.

It was not the wish of Bryan to have a celebration here at this time. But two short weeks ago he called here to attend the death-bed of his mother. She died and was buried here by the side of Judge Bryan, who passed away sixteen years ago. But the people's enthusiasm and their desire to honor the man who went away from here scarcely a score of years ago unknown to fame, got the better of them, and they gave vent to their feelings. When the carriage reached the home of his sister his former fellow-townsmen were there by hundreds.

They demanded a speech and Bryan acquiesced. As he stepped out upon the little vine-covered porch in front of the home of his sister he showed by the twitching of the muscles of his face and the quivering of his voice that he was deeply affected. He said: "I assure you I appreciate the friendly interest you manifest, and more so because in this there is no party, and I see here my friends in all parties—persons of different political faith as well as those who agree with the principles which I have advocated—and I am deeply touched by this manifestation of your esteem and confidence."

His speech by saying that he was touched by the fact that those who believed in him were for the country.

will and then no matter who is elected we will be satisfied."

When he had ended his talk there was loud and enthusiastic applause. There were no other speeches. The people of Salem retired to their homes and Bryan and his wife entered the cottage worn out from the excitement of the day.

All along the line from Chicago the nominee received an ovation. At Rantoul, Champaign, Toona, Tuscola, Arcola (where Mrs. Bryan received the bulk of the attention), Mattoon, Effingham, and Odin the people were out almost en masse, and at several places Bryan made speeches. Four miles south of Effingham there were bonfires on the side of the road lit by farmers. Everybody was anxious to see "Our Billy" and Bryan shook hands by the thousand. When the train pulled up at Salem there were people on hand ready to welcome Bryan from all over Marion county.

Hanna Has Eight of Them.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Hon. M. A. Hanna yesterday announced the national executive committee to be as follows: M. A. Hanna, chairman, Cleveland; William M. Osborne, secretary, Boston, Mass.; General Powell Clayton, Arkansas; Charles G. Dawes, Illinois; W. T. Durbin, Indiana; Cyrus Leland, Kansas; Joseph H. Manley, Maine; Hon. M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania; H. C. Payne, Wisconsin; N. B. Scott, West Virginia. The ninth member is not yet known.

Teller and Friends Will Confer.

MANITOU, Colo., July 14.—Senator Teller, who has been at one of the hotels here, has been joined by Senator Dabbs and Congressman Hartman awaiting the arrival of Senators Cameron, Pettigrew and Mantle, who are expected here tomorrow, when a conference will be held. At this meeting an address will be issued as to the course of the Republicans who left the St. Louis convention on the national tickets.

Another Convention in Iowa.

DES MOINES, July 14.—Candidates and delegates for the state convention to be held here tomorrow are arriving rapidly. Many of them came several days ago. The prospects are for a largely attended convention, though the weather is oppressively hot here. The main interest centers in three offices, that of secretary of state, railroad commissioner and a judge of the supreme court.

Populists to Indorse Bryan.

HURON, S. D., July 14.—The Populist state convention convenes here today at noon to nominate a state ticket and delegates to the national convention. The convention will indorse Bryan. Senator Pettigrew is also here to form a silver party and elect delegates to the national convention, of whom he will be one.

Solon Chase "Jines Drives."

LEWISTON, Me., July 14.—Solon Chase, the originator of the greenback movement of 1874 in Maine, and who has been spoken of for president on the Populist ticket, has declared for Bryan and Sewall. He advises the Populists to indorse them at St. Louis.

Steady Drain on the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The treasury yesterday lost \$657,300 in gold coin, of which \$575,000 was for export. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$24,420,553.

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY.

CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

TERMS:

One Year, Single Subscription.....\$2.00
Six Months.....1.00
Single Copies.....10c
All subscriptions payable in Advance.
Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, for trans-
mission through the Mail as second-class mat-
ter.

The publishers will not be responsible for any
money forwarded through the mail, unless it is
sent by Express Money Order, Postoffice Order,
Draft, or Registered Letter.
All communications of literary nature should
be addressed to the Editor. All business letters
should be addressed to The Citizen Newspaper
Company.

Official Newspaper of the A. O. H. of
Illinois and the United Irish Societies of
Chicago and Cook County.

CHICAGO, JULY 18, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the
principal places of amusement during the com-
ing week:

ROOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.—
"The Gay Parisians."

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—
"Merry War."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—
Variety.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of
Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate
the common enemy."—Henry Grattan.

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway
The patient diet and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—Thomas Davis.

INVITING MORE ENGLISH TO VISIT
IRELAND.

The Irish Tourists' Association, estab-
lished for the purpose of placing the
scenic charms of Ireland more promi-
nently before the people of Great Britain
and other foreign countries, seems to be
in fairly good working order at present.
At a meeting held in the Imperial In-
stitute, Dublin, during the last of June, Lord
Cadogan, the Viceroy, presided, and
there were present Irish and English
people, titled and untitled, of all shades
of opinion, but all, seemingly at least,
united in the effort to convert Ireland
at no distant date into an in-
Switzerland. Lord Cadogan
speech from the chair, said:

"There was no
the world whi-

scenery and by its numerous attractions
to strangers more merited the attentions
of the traveling public. That being the
case how had it come to pass that Ire-
land was to a large extent a terra in-
cognita? It was possible that there
once was a time when circumstances
prevented Ireland from offering to
strangers a prospect of a peaceful and
pleasurable time to be spent in its terri-
tory, but the time had gone by and he
was quite sure that everyone would bear
him out when he said that there were
no people in the world more intelligent,
more bright, with warmer hearts, or
more fitted in every way to welcome
those who might be attracted to their
land than the Irish people (cheers). But
it was incontestable that up to within a
few years ago the accommodation of-
fered to tourists in Ireland had not been
such as to encourage them to revisit it
or to recommend others to do so (hear,
hear). They must never forget that if
they had treated the tourist badly in re-
ference to his creature comforts, and
other matters in which he took strong
personal interest, he probably would
not only not revisit the country, but he
would dissuade others from doing so.
It was not very long ago since the luxu-
ries of a hotel in the small towns of
Ireland were limited to what he might
briefly describe as a square meal and a
round towel (laughter). He put forward
the question of hotel accommodation as
one of primary importance and one of
the first objects which they desired to
promote."

The Duke of Devonshire sent a letter
of regret at not being able to attend,
but assured the honorary secretary,
Lord Mayo, that he was in hearty sym-
pathy with the movement. Among
other things, this devoted man, who
assassinated the Home Rule bill in 1886,
said he was about to turn tavern keeper
for the sake of Ireland—that is "take
the hotel at Lismore into his own
hands." Well, wonders will never
cease. So we salute Landlord Devon-
shire, who has, at last, found a situation
in which he may prove of some use to
his fellow beings. As a duke, Devon-
shire may be ornamental, to England,
but, as a Boniface, he may be useful to
Ireland.

Lord Lansdowne, a notorious evictor,
and Lord Londonderry, collaterally de-
scended from "carotid cutting Castle-
reagh," also sent letters of regret and
sympathy. Lord Crewe made a good,
manly, straightforward speech—the best
uttered at the meeting—in the course of
which he said:

"He felt very strongly that this, like all
other movements, ultimately must de-
pend for success upon its merits—upon
the real attractions of the country. It
was because they believed in the reality
of those attractions that they were pre-
sent that day. It remained for Irishmen
themselves to push the movement by

every means in their power. There was
no land in which the sentiment of na-
tional pride and love of country was
stronger than in Ireland, and Irishmen
should take rather a high tone in the
matter. They need not go with bated
breath and humbly beg people to come
to Ireland because their coming might
ultimately prove a benefit to the coun-
try, but they should take the ground
that the tourist himself would benefit
by visiting their beautiful land."

More power to you Lord Crewe, even
if you are a lord, which, according to
our American ideas, is short for loafer.
Lord Crewe ought to be a Nationalist,
that is if he is an Irishman. We are
afraid, however, he is not, because Irish
lords have been slaves and numskulls
ever since Lord Edward died. In any
event, we thank Lord Crewe for having
put the Irish tourist question in a prac-
tical and self-respecting light.

Lord Dunraven, of buffalo hunting
and regatta fame, whose family name
is Wyndham—Wyndham O'Quin, con-
fessed he had never been over all of Ire-
land, but what he saw of it he liked.
He always thought the country was
made too small on the maps, as it "took
him" two days to go from North to
South in Ireland, while he had fre-
quently traversed all England in a day!
He had traveled somewhat, and he could
say without fear of being accused of
partiality, that the scenic charms of Ire-
land would be very hard to match and
impossible to surpass in any country he
had seen. Ireland's beauty was of the
highest order, and entirely peculiar to
itself.

Thus the Tories, one and all. Now,
there appeared on the scene quite a dif-
ferent character who, we are informed,
was loudly cheered on rising. This was
Mr. John E. Redmond, commander-in-
chief of the parliamentary Panellists.
Mr. Redmond seemed to be in good
fettle and his tongue was well oiled—
with Limerick butter perhaps. He rose
to second a resolution of action, pro-
posed by Lord Crewe, who appeared to
be the practical man of the gathering.
Mr. Redmond said it gave him pleasure
to express sympathy with the object of
the meeting, and continued thus:

"I may say that it is to me an un-
wonted luxury to be permitted for a
moment to turn aside from the thorny
paths of Irish party politics, and to find
myself for once in a way upon a plat-
form such as this. And, your excel-
lency, I would like to call the attention
of those English ladies and gentlemen
who may be present here today, and
who have perhaps been accustomed to
regard union among Irishmen on any
conceivable subject as an impossibility,
to the fact that all classes and all creeds
in Ireland are represented in support of
his movement for the development of
the material welfare of our country.
Here we are today upon this platform,
all classes and all creeds, the lords and
the commons, Protestants and Catholics,
Nationalists and Unionists, all abso-
lutely united in a desire to forward this
movement, and I think I may safely
predict that a movement so supported,
a movement which has inspired such a
union as that, is pretty certain to be
successful in its results. Now, what in
a word may be said to be the object at
which we are aiming? I hope I won't
offend the susceptibilities of anybody
when I say that in my opinion, to the
average Briton Ireland is an unknown
country. I would even be inclined to
go so far as to say that of those who
legislate for Ireland in the Imperial
Parliament, probably not one half,
probably less than one half, have ever
set foot upon her shores. The British
tourist, who is familiar with every part
of Scotland, the British tourist who has
delighted in the blue waters of the Med-
iterranean and in the snow clad peaks
of Switzerland, is practically unaware
of the fact that within a short and easy
distance of his own home there lies a
fair and hospitable land anxious to re-
ceive him and to show him courteous
hospitality. Our object, therefore, is
simply to call the attention of people in
this country to this land of ours, and to
invite British tourists to visit our
shores."

Mr. Redmond admitted that Irish
hotel accommodation has been poor and
dear, and hoped there would be an im-
mediate reformation in that respect.

Then the resolution of Lord Crewe,
calling for a general combined effort to
make known to the traveling public the
natural beauties of Ireland was passed
unanimously, and everything was
lovely.

In our humble opinion, and with due
respect for Mr. Redmond's "statesman-
ship," there are too many English in
Ireland now; and the best way to serve
Ireland would be to drive them out,
horse, foot and artillery, and then keep
them out. After Ireland gets rid of the
British army, she may be in proper
shape to accord British tourists a hearty
welcome, but not before.

THE "MACS" AND THE "OS" ON TOP.

MacKinley-O'Bryan; O'Bryan-Mac-
Kinley. This is certainly a bitter dose,
take either school of politics, for the
unhappy A. P. A. to swallow. Of course
they will try to sneak out of the dilem-
ma by saying that the candidates are of
"Scotch-Irish descent." Scotch your
grandmother! Some fraudulent claim
might be made as regards McKinley—
the Scotch spell it McKinley—but
who ever heard of a Scotch Bryan or
O'Bryan? We regret to find an intelli-
gent newspaper, such as the Inter-Ocean,
falling into the vulgar error of "boost-
ing" the "Scotch Irish," and claiming

not alone the Republican and Demo-
cratic presidential candidates as scions
of that "stock," but even the late Gen.
Phil Sheridan. It is impossible to find
a more thoroughly Irish-Irish name
than Sheridan, more properly O'Sheri-
dan. Besides Phil was a Catholic to
the marrow, and attended mass with a
regularity that would make the average
A. P. A. turn pale. His younger brother
bears the good old Catholic Irish name
of Michael. He, too, goes to mass, ob-
livious of the A. P. A. There is not a
drop of Scotch blood in the Sheridans.
They are as Irish, with a great big
"I," as the Bog of Allen or the Hill of
Howth.

By Mac and O you'll surely know
True Irishmen, they say,
But if they lack both O and Mac
No Irishmen are they.

MacKinley sports his Mac like a true
Irish king. We expect, before the cam-
paign is over, to have Bryan writing
his John Hancock with an "O" as large
as the Ferris wheel.

THE AMNESTY MEETING.

At the meeting to be held at Battery
D Armory, Saturday evening, July 25,
under the auspices of the United Irish
societies, in behalf of the Irish political
prisoners now confined in English peni-
tentiaries, the following will speak: Hon.
Shelby M. Cullom, Hon. John P. Al-
gould, Hon. Luther Laflin Mills, Hon. M.
T. Maloney, Rev. E. G. Hirsch, Col.
Marcus Kavanaugh, Hon. Joseph P.
Mahony, John F. Finerty.

IRISHMEN NOT "SCOTS" DEFENDED
ATHLONE.

In further refutation of Chaplain
Story's statement—challenged by a
correspondent, "J. N." in a recent
issue—that the soldiers of Brig-Gen.
Maxwell, who performed such deeds
of heroism at the siege of Athlone, in
June, 1691, were Scots, not Irish, we
print the following biographical sketch
of the General, taken from "Dalton's
King James' Army List," Vol. I,
pp. 459-60, second edition:
"He (Maxwell) was, according to Col.
O'Kelly, a Scotchman by birth, a pre-
tended Roman Catholic, and of mean
extraction. O'Callaghan, with less pre-
judice and on more satisfactory author-
ity, reports him to have been of very
good family in his native country, prob-
ably a branch of the Maxwells of Nith-
dale. Previous to King James retiring
into France, in 1688, Maxwell was ap-
pointed, in England, colonel of a reg-
iment of dragoons, in place of James
Berkley, Viscount FitzHarding, who
succeeded to the command on Maxwell's
following that king. In Ireland Max-
well was afterward made colonel of this

(Seventh Irish) regiment of dragoons, of
which Daniel Maginnis was lieutenant
colonel and—Callaghan major. Mr.
Hardiman adds of this colonel (Max-
well) that he was married in England
to Jane, Duchess of Norfolk, widow of
the sixth duke—a lady remarkable for
her beauty and accomplishments. When
Schomberg landed at Bangor, in 1689,
Maxwell, then stationed at that place, not
being able with his small force to give
opposition, left there McCarty More's
regiment with some companies of Cor-
mack O'Neill's, and retired to Newry. He
was present at the battle of the Boyne.
* * * Col. O'Kelly (reputed author of
"Light to the Blind," an eye witness
narrative of the Williamite wars—Ed.)
ascribes the surprise of Athlone by De
Ginkell to the neglect or treachery of
Col. (Brigadier) Maxwell. The Duke
of Bevil, in his memoirs, takes a very
different view of the circumstance, as
mentioned in O'Callaghan's valuable
notes on the Excid. Macarae (p. 427).
That Maxwell was faithful to the sov-
ereign he acknowledged is evident from
the fact of his having, after the capitu-
lation of Limerick, passed over to France
at the head of two Irish regiments of
dragoons, spoken of by Marshal Catpot
as performing "des choses surprenes
de valeur et de bon ordre dans le com-
bat" (surprising deeds of valor and keep-
ing good order in battle). He was killed
at the battle of Marsaglia in Piedmont,
gained over the Duke of Savoy and the
allies by that marshal, in 1693."

In order, however, to set at rest
Story's falsehood that the Spartan
heroes of the Bridge of Athlone were
"Scots," we publish the names of the
officers of the Seventh (or Maxwell's)
Irish regiment of dragoons, the organi-
zation that must have furnished Sergt.
Custume and his gallant comrades:
Colonel, Thomas Maxwell (Brigadier).
Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel Maginnis.
Major, Callaghan.

Captains, Throgmorton, Macartan,
Savage, O'Neal, Dunkin, Howard, Mc-
Mullen, Cook, Cusack.

Lieutenants, Savage, Maginnis, Der-
mot, Makarten, Savage, Clancy, Roger,
Callanan, O'Lowrie, MacMullen, Ma-
genniss.

Cornets, Savage, Makarten, Ma-
genniss, MacLay, Doherty, Dobbin.
Adjutant, Charles Maxwell.

Unfortunately, the roster (Dalton's
"King James' Army List"), of enlisted
men of the regiment is not extant, but
as the regiment was one of the twenty
of horse and dragoons raised by Ire-
land, in Ireland, for the service of King
James, there can be no doubt that the
rank and file were Irish to a man.

It is thus, by the providence of his-
tory, guided by the divine justice, that
error and malignity are finally exposed.
Two centuries have elapsed since the
Irish Paladins of Athlone died for the
honor of their country. No English or

other liar can filch from them their
glory. Their deed and their sacrifice
are worthily ranked beside the de-
cense of Thermopylae and of the Roman
bridge. Only one other feat of arms de-
serves to rank beside these—the charge
of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, and
that charge, glorious and immortal as
it was, was not made in the cause of
liberty.

We hope the Irish-American, Irish-
Canadian, Irish-Australian and Irish
newspapers will publish this vindica-
tion of Irish courage at the Bridge of
Athlone.

The fight for the bridge occurred on
the evening of June 28, old style, July
8, new style, 1691. Ireland and Irish-
men could commemorate no nobler an-
niversary.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S ELO-
QUENCE.

Whether or not American citizens
agree with William Jennings Bryan's
political ideas, all men who admire in-
tellect will give him thanks for teach-
ing the little, wriggling machine worms
that genius is superior to cunning, and
that the American ear is still attuned to
the musical cadence of manly eloquence.
The dissection of Mr. Bryan's speech
may amuse editorial surgeons—nothing
looks well on its seamy side—but the
Democratic candidate for the presidency
has achieved the proud distinction of
being the first human being since the
creation of the world, who won imper-
ishable political renown by a single ef-
fort of oratory. It makes no difference
whether Mr. Bryan reaches the presi-
dential dignity or fails of his ambition,
he has achieved the most extraordinary
intellectual triumph of all the ages, and,
we think, he is too gifted a man to be
spoiled by the splendor of his success.
We pen this tribute to Mr. Bryan as an
independent American journal, not as a
political partisan, and thank him for
having proven that the American heart
is, even in the sordid surroundings of a
dying century, still capable of the nob-
lest, the most chivalric emotions, al-
though they may be the offspring of a
mistaken policy. It will not do to at-
tempt the depreciation of Mr. Bryan by
calling him "the Boy Orator of the
Platte." Youth is not yet a crime. Mr.
Bryan is 36 years old—the age of Napo-
leon when he triumphed at Austerlitz,
and was the ruler of Europe. If Mr.
Bryan should fail of the presidency, it
won't be because of his antique elo-
quence or his glowing youth, but be-
cause the majority of his fellow-citizens
may not relish being nailed to crosses
of gold with spikes made of free silver.

HUSSARS HATE THE POOR.

While the military superintendent at
West Point Academy, very properly,

engaged in stamping out the cowardly
habit of "bazing" the junior class at
that institution, we find a great kick in
England over the scoundrelly conduct
of the officers of the 4th Hussars (a
"crack" cavalry regiment), who will not
permit any man to hold a commission
who cannot keep race horses and "live
up to their style" generally. A cor-
respondent of Reynolds' newspaper thus
describes the treatment accorded to
Mr. Bruce, newly joined, by his
brother (P) officers of the 4th Hussars:
"When Mr. Bruce was told to clear
out and refused, he was told that he
would be treated like Mr. Hodge. Hap-
pily for him he was physically stronger,
and his cowardly persecutors could not
knock him about without danger to
their own personal comfort. Mr. Hodge
was gazzetted in 18 1/2, and his father al-
lowed him £300 a year. When asked at
meas where he kept his hunters and
racers, Mr. Hodge replied that his re-
sources would not run to such costly
luxuries. Thereupon one of the gentle-
men said, 'Why the — did you join the
regiment?' a question which was simply
impertinent, because Mr. Hodge was
sent there by the war office, which ought
at least to have more to say in the mat-
ter than the young gentlemen of the
pleasure and spending money persua-
sion. When insult and petty persecu-
tion failed to have its intended effect in
getting Hodge to leave the regiment,
rougher treatment was resorted to. I
do not think that anything more black-
guardly and contemptible could well be
imagined than the treatment meted out
to Mr. Hodge, if the following extract
from the narrative be true:

"The favorite cavalry sport of 'mak-
ing hay' in a man's rooms was freely
indulged in, and not only was Mr.
Hodge's personal property turned up-
side down and damaged in his absence,
but his clothes were torn up, destroyed
and even burnt; the locks of his drawers
were forced, and the contents strewn
over the room. Mr. Hodge seems to
have been a plucky youngster and he
held his ground in spite of it all. Ac-
cordingly, stronger measures were next
resorted to. One night towards the end
of March, four subalterns broke open
the door of Mr. Hodge's room at 2 a.m.,
dragged him from his bed in the most
brutal manner, and having overpowered
his resistance by sheer force of num-
bers, hauled him down the stairs and
across the yard, where they forced him
into a horse-trough. These troughs are
of considerable length, with bars at in-
tervals of about two feet across the top.
Mr. Hodge was pushed into the trough
under the bars, dragged through to the
other end, and then hauled out, wet
through, bruised and bleeding, and car-
ried back to his room, his night-clothing
torn to shreds. By way of enforcing
the lesson, the same outrage was perpe-
trated without variation in any particu-

lar on the following night. This took
place within two months after his join-
ing the regiment. The next day Mr.
Hodge telegraphed in despair to his
father, who came to Aldershot, saw him
and reported the affair to the Adjutant."

"The latter did not immediately order
the arrest of the ruffians and court-
martial them for the honor of the regi-
ment. Nothing was done to them, and
in the end Hodge, suffering severely in
health from the refined cruelty he was
subjected to, sent in his papers and went
home a complete wreck. He has since
gone to the colonies, where gentlemen
of the cavalry type would not be allowed
to carry on tricks of the kind."

How pleasant it must be for a young
man of sensitive disposition to join the
4th Hussars! What a reflection on the
benign influences of British civilization!
Why the Sioux Indians would be
ashamed to treat a brother brave in
such a manner.

To be just, however, it must be ad-
mitted that military brutality is not an
exclusively British vice. In the cristo-
cratic continental armies, there is al-
ways unpleasantness of some kind—
duels frequently resulting. Unfortu-
nately, dueling is suppressed in the
British army, and there is no chance of
the number of blackguards who hold
commissions in it being reduced by
good pistol or sword practice. In our
army, the spirit of persecution is kept
wholesomely in check, although many
disagreeable episodes have become only
too notorious of late. In times of peace,
"soldier officers" have comparatively
little to do, and therefore, they are very
fit subjects for the devil to tempt. This
is particularly true of the monarchical
armies. There are many blades in our
own army who would like to paint
things red frequently only they are pre-
vented by two potent forces—public
opinion and lack of superfluous cash.

MR. THOMAS KAVANAUGH.

Mr. Thomas Kavanaugh, of Des-
Moines, Iowa, brother of Col. Marcus
Kavanaugh of the 7th regiment Illinois
National Guard, was accidentally
drowned in the Des Moines river while
bathing, on July 9. He was a fine
young man, both physically and men-
tally, and his sad death is greatly
mourned by hosts of friends. His par-
ents and family in general are over-
whelmed with grief by the suddenness
and horror of the bereavement, and
they have the profound sympathy of the
community, in which they are among
the oldest and most respected settlers.

AMNESTY MEETING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Irishmen resident in the Trans-
vaal, South Africa, have scored a point
by holding a meeting in behalf of the

Irish political prisoners in the hall of
the Commercial hotel, Johannesburg,
on the evening of June 16. Among
those reported present by the Johannes-
burg Times were Messrs. E. Hughes, L.
J. Slattery, F. Cashman, E. Hartigan,
Mark F. Faherty, V. J. Bowles, T. Mc-
Gann, G. C. Gill, J. O'Neill, W. E. Mur-
phy, T. J. Doyle, J. J. Maloney, P. Gal-
lagher, F. Lamb, C. McGann, E. D.
Creaney, J. Downes, J. Geraghty, John
Kellett, M. Breen, J. W. Marshall, F.
Hagen, Ernest A. B. Hayden, G. F. Hol-
lingworth, P. McNeill, M. E. Hurley, D.
Gillinan, W. J. Lacy, D. Haines, J. Con-
grove, J. Larkin, R. D. Payne, T. Con-
nolly, John Trainer, C. Lynch, C. Egan
and others equally well known.

The speech of the evening was deliv-
ered by the chairman, Mr. Martin, who
said that "they had gathered there to
aid in obtaining amnesty for the Irish
political prisoners, and to extract from
the British government the same clem-
ency that had been extended to the re-
formers of Johannesburg by the Boer
government within the past few days.
The Irish were classed as unreasonable,
but he thought in that particular in-
stance they were acting in the cause of
amnesty when they were endeavoring to
alleviate the sufferings of their fel-
low-countrymen. The reform prisoners
had been treated with great clemency
by the Boers, and when a small state
like that acted with such magnanimity,
a powerful government like the British
government might treat its prisoners
in a similar manner. They would be
wanting in their duty if they did not
avail of that opportune moment to act
in co-operating with their fellow-coun-
trymen all over the world in demanding
the release of those prisoners. There
was an analogy between the case of the
reform prisoners and the Irish political
prisoners. He did not believe there was
a single Irishman in the room who ap-
proved of the methods taken by the
Irish political prisoners, but if their
crime was great the punishment was
greater. They had suffered ten or fif-
teen years' penal servitude, and the re-
formers in Johannesburg had suffered
imprisonment for no more than four
weeks."

Mr. Martin forgot to say that the Irish
political prisoners had killed or robbed
nobody, and had done no damage, if
they participated in the London "dem-
onstrations" at all, beyond scaring the
hoary rats in London Tower and shak-
ing the moths out of the furniture in
the house of commons, at hours when
they knew no human life was endan-
gered by their acts. This was vastly
different from the intentions of Dr.
Jameson and his gang of raiders—some
of them commissioned officers of the
British army.

The following was proposed by Mr.
Edward McCann, seconded by Mr. L. J.
Slattery, and carried without a dissent-

ing voice: "That this meeting of Irish-
men, resident in the South African Re-
public, and duly convened by public
advertisement, hereby resolves that a
cablegram be forwarded to the Right
Honorable the Colonial Secretary re-
spectfully requesting that each and
every one of our fellow-countrymen
now incarcerated for political offenses
be released from imprisonment on the
following grounds:

"That whether our fellow-countrymen
have committed the offenses for which
they are still being punished, or other-
wise, they have already suffered an al-
most life-long imprisonment.

"That all right-minded men will admit
that the said political prisoners were
goaded to the acts for which they were
arrested nearly fifteen years ago by the
oppressive measures meted out for many
years toward the land of our birth.

"That justice and fair dealing alike
demand that the clemency and magnan-
imity shown by His Honor the President
and Executive council of this Republic
in liberating most of, if not all, the po-
litical prisoners arrested in connection
with the Jameson raid on the Trans-
vaal, be extended to the Irish political
prisoners."

The foregoing resolutions evince a
manly and gallant spirit, and should in-
spire Irishmen the world around to go
and do likewise. The Irish-Americans
of Chicago will assemble in their
strength at Battery D on the night of
Saturday, July 25, to declare their sen-
timents on the amnesty question, and
we know they will speak with an em-
phasis deserving of attention.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

As we have been frequently asked to
give the public information respecting
the status of the Irish political prison-
ers now confined in English jails, we
give the following extracts from the cir-
cular letter issued by Mr. James F. Egan,
who represents the Irish Amnesty As-
sociation in this country:

"As you are undoubtedly aware, the
families of these men have been for a
long period of time solely dependent
upon the contributions of a few persons
in Ireland and Great Britain. You can
also readily understand that when the
prisoners are released after their long
terms of suffering, they will be poorly
equipped for the battle of life, and it is
considered by the active workers in the
amnesty movement that it is a sacred
duty to provide for them until such time
as suitable employment can be found.
The general expression of opinion at a
recent conference was, that if the exact
situation, and I might say, pitiful con-
dition, of these unfortunate families
were known to their country people in
the United States, a systematic and de-
termined effort would be made to re-
lieve them. In behalf of this laudable and
charitable object, I have been commis-
sioned by the Amnesty Association of
Ireland and Great Britain to enlist sym-
pathy and support in their behalf among
their kindred in the United States. Hav-
ing in view the patriotism and liberality
of the Irishmen of this country, I feel
that this movement in the cause of hu-
manity will become so widespread that
the sacrifice which will be required from
you or your organizations, will be so
small that it will scarcely be felt. In
order that you may have some idea of
the number and condition of the pris-
oners, I append to this circular a list, and
I call your special attention to the fact
that a number of them are citizens of
the United States. As this movement is
entirely outside the domain of party
politics, either Irish or American, I
most respectfully urge your earnest co-
operation and sympathy."

In Portland Prison, England—Dr.
Thomas Gallagher, American citizen,
charge, treason-felony; convicted in
London, June 14, 1883; for life.

Albert George Whitehead, American
citizen, treason-felony, London, June
14, 1883; for life.

Henry Hammond Wilson, American
citizen, treason-felony, London, June
14, 1883; for life.

Timothy Featherstone, American citi-
zen, treason-felony, Liverpool, July,
1883; for life.

Harry Burton, American citizen,
treason-felony, London, May, 1883; for
life.

John Daly, treason-felony, Warwick,
July, 1884; for life.

Henry Dalton, treason-felony, Liver-
pool, July, 1883; for life.

Patrick Flanagan, treason-felony,
Liverpool, July, 1883; for life.

Thos. Devany, treason-felony, Edin-
burgh, December, 1883; for life.

Terence McDermott, treason-felony,
Edinburgh, December, 1883; for life.

John Duff, treason-felony, Warwick,
November, 1883; 20 years.

In Irish Prisons—Joseph Mullett,
Dublin Ireland, treason-felony, Dublin,
1883; for life.

James Fitzharris, Dublin, Ireland,
treason-felony, Dublin, 1883; for life.

Lawrence Haulon, Dublin, Ireland,
treason-felony, Dublin, 1883; for life.

Mathew Mullen, Dublin, Ireland,
treason-felony, Dublin, 1881; for life.

Matthew Kinsella, Dublin, Ireland,
treason-felony, Dublin, 1881; for life.

tences were out of all proportion to their alleged offenses, as not a single English life was sacrificed in attempts charged against them. The main object of the amnesty meeting to be held at Battery D on Saturday evening, July 25, will be to demand the release of the prisoners by the British government, on the ground that they were improperly convicted, and that, in any event, they have been sufficiently punished. Humanity calls for their liberation.

A. O. H. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America was inaugurated in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, July 14, by the celebration of pontifical high mass at the Cathedral, the celebrant being the Right-Rev. John Foley, Bishop of Detroit, and National chaplain of the Order. The bishop preached an eloquent and patriotic sermon, which had a cheering effect on all who had the pleasure of hearing him. The convention was called to order at the auditorium of the Catholic club at 2 o'clock by National President P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, Ga. A convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H. was opened simultaneously at Cowie's hall. Most of the afternoon at the convention proper was spent in listening to the reports of officers. It was ascertained that nearly all of the \$50,000 guaranteed for the endowment of a Gaelic chair at the Catholic University had been subscribed. THE CITIZEN will publish a comprehensive report of the proceedings in next week's issue.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Senator Hill of New York, at the Democratic National Convention, will be found, like that of Mr. Bryan, on our inside pages. It is a very able deliverance, and will repay perusal.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

A year ago it was our privilege to note the satisfactory progress of the Hibernian fraternity as a National Society. We ventured to assert at that time that to its aid and sympathy were due much of the success on this continent of past efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people of Ireland. Today we have much pleasure in reiterating that statement. With the growth and development of the A. O. H. has increased interest in the past, present and future of the Irish race. No week, even during this sultry period, has passed without social gatherings under the auspices of the Society being held. The gatherings were blessed with that happy capacity for enjoyment which characterizes the Celtic race, but the innovation uniting instruction with recreation strikes us as a remarkable evidence that this great Society can be the medium of lifting up for all time the aspirations and ambitions of the Irish and Irish-American people. In its reaching out for the young people of the community, the A. O. H. proves its appreciation of the truth of the saying, "Give me the training of your youth and I will teach your nation the path to greatness."

The marvelous rapidity with which the Ladies' Auxiliaries have been organized, and the number of the gentler sex who have lent their aid to the good work, augur well for the next generation receiving as a rich legacy the love of Irish nationality, which will animate the mothers of an unconquered people. Where is the Irishman who can be apathetic when the women of his race encourage him to join in the good work? Who so dull that the appeal cannot win attention for the cause championed by the bright eyes and winning tongues of Ireland's daughters? We wish all prosperity to the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

The splendid donation of \$50,000 towards the establishment of a Gaelic chair in the Catholic University at Washington, has been supported by the membership at large with an unanimity which is astonishing in these troublous times. No encomiums could add to the lustre of the generosity or express adequately the praise earned by the accomplishment of so grand a testimonial to the love of literature inherent in the Celtic nature.

Here in our own great state, Cook County A. O. H. have testified their love for their brethren by purchasing for the deceased members a well situated mortuary lot in Mount Olivet cemetery. What charity could be greater? What love more intense than that which lives after the object of its affections has passed to the world beyond the grave? To adorn the beautiful plot in God's acre, it is intended to raise a splendid monument some twenty-five feet high, and to provide the funds the members look to the success of the County picnic, to be held in Columbia Park, on Sunday, July 19. No addition to the foregoing should be necessary to urge our Irish-American citizens to lend their loyal aid and generous support to so worthy a project. The picnic should be second only to the great demonstration of the 10th of August. Held as it is in a charming park, it is more suitable than any for a family gathering, and the thousands who should flock there will be assured of the fact that their comfort and convenience will be catered for by a committee of gentlemen whose experience warrants success. We trust none will forget the date or the place. Sunday, July 19, at Columbia Park, on Santa Fe railroad.

CHIEF BADENOCK thinks he is in danger of being shot. Nonsense, Chief, the

thieves and thugs have nothing against you but a few hap-hazard arrests, and the decent people don't shoot innocents.

ENGLAND owes Ireland, even by English official showing, \$1,500,000,000! Now is the time for John Bull to march up to the Irish captain's office and settle.

THE American workmen—gold and silver everywhere, and not a dollar to earn!

THERE is music in the summer air. The strings it plays upon are made of gold and silver.

THE corner stone of the new Catholic church of St. Charles Borromeo, the Rev. P. J. Muldoon, pastor, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, at 4:30 p. m. on Sunday, July 19. The Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan will officiate, and the sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, C. S. C., President of Notre Dame University, Ind.

WE regret to have to chronicle the deaths of two members of the gallant Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, Private P. Maloney, who broke his spinal column while diving in the Sangamon river, and Private Frederick Rock who was drowned in the same stream. Both accidents occurred at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, on Monday.

POOR Grover! Such a turning down as he got from the Democratic convention. But 'twas over this. As a man grows fat in the belly he grows lean in the brain.

WE are informed by an exchange that "the Patriarch (Greek Catholic) of Constantinople has rudely repulsed the Pope" in the matter of church unity. Very well. Then the Pope had better let the Patriarch go to sleep in his own fashion. His Holiness is entirely too liberal toward those who don't appreciate his magnanimity—the English for example. Let him try a little soft soap with the Irish, who are his real friends, once in a while.

THE greatest failure of the nineteenth century—George Brumaghem Swift's "great business administration." Ho-ho-ho-ha-ha-ha-ha-ha. Excuse our smiling.

DICK TURPIN and Jack Sheppard were nowhere beside Chicago's Long and Short of it.

COL. HARRY DONOVAN has resigned the office of Inspector-General of Militia on the governor's staff.

THE CITIZEN has read many shocking things about the Chicago city council, but the display of billingsgate indulged in by several members of that body Monday night, together with charges of bribery and corruption freely bandied, makes the average citizen exclaim: "The city council of Chicago is, at present, no place for a man who has any regard for his reputation." That Augean stable needs a thorough cleaning out.

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL BROWN.

Mr. Michael Brown died Wednesday, July 1, at 3:05 a. m., at Walkerville, Ont., Canada. The deceased was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, in 1850, and came to this country several years later. He retired apparently in good health, and late at night was seized with cramps, which developed into cholera morbus. The remains were taken to Springfield, Ohio, for interment. The funeral occurred on Friday, July 3, from St. Joseph's church, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hibernian Society, and was largely attended. Mr. Brown was well known in Springfield some years ago as foreman for the White Malleable Iron Co. He was a member of the A. O. H., Young Men's Hibernians, Robert Emmet Club of Detroit, and the A. O. U. W. He leaves a wife and six children. He was a devout Christian, and was well liked by every one who knew him.

IRISH-AMERICAN LYCEUM.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lyceum will be held in Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first street, Thursday evening, the 23d inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. The subject of debate will be: "Ought the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 be adopted by the United States independent of any other nation?" The following are expected to be in attendance and express their ideas on this important question: Judge Thos. A. Foley, P. L. McArdle, John T. Keating, G. F. Mulligan, J. E. Ryan, Clyde V. Nofe, F. J. Norton, P. B. Flanagan, S. J. Forhan, D. A. Collins, J. A. Condon, J. C. McShane, Quin O'Brien and others. The usual musical programme will be given. For further particulars and free tickets of admission apply, by mail, to the secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 194 Dearborn avenue.

Catholic Institute Picnic.

The District Council of the Young Men's Catholic Institute, at a meeting last Sunday afternoon at 94 Dearborn street, made arrangements for its annual picnic at Tuxedo Park Aug. 8. The following committee on arrangements was appointed: D. A. McCrady, H. A. Raney, P. C. Balwin, T. Claffy, J. J. Kelly, J. E. Ryan, John Cullinan, P. C. McLaughlin, Joseph Reidy, F. J. W. L. O'Connell, T. V. Quinn and H. T. Mercoret. The Seventh Regiment band will take part and there will be athletic contests, races and a baseball game.

"I was Afflicted with a tired feeling in the morning and also loss of appetite and dizziness. I find that Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me." Francis Brumfield, 4640 Armour-av., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

THE BELFAST MOUNTAINS.

A Story of '98.

'Twas on the Belfast mountains I heard a maid complain,
Who vexed the sweet June evening with her voice-broken strain,
Crying, "Woe is me! Love's anguish is more than heart can bear,
Since young Harry Joy McCracken died on the gallows tree."

"At Donegore, right proudly he rode with sash of green,
And brave in vain, at Antrim, his sword flashed lightning-keen,
And when by spies surrounded, his band from Slensish fled,
He came here to Cave Hill to rest a weary head."

"I watched for him while nightly with-in our cot he slept,
At daybreak to the heather 'round Mac-Art's fort we crept;
Then word came from Greencastle of a good ship anchored nigh,
And so by you wee fountain we met to give good-bye."

"He said: 'My dear, be cheerful, love's tears and fears are vain,'
And he said: 'My dear, be hopeful, our land will rise again.'
He kissed me, kissed me fondly, he kissed me three times o'er—
'E'en death shall not divide us, O love for evermore.'"

"That night I climbed the Cave Hill and watched till morning blazed,
And when its fire had kindled, across the lough I gazed,
There lay the English tender at anchor by Garmoyle,
But ah, no good ship bore him away to France's soil."

"Thrice in the night a tramping came from the old Shore Road,
'Twas Ellis and his yeomen, false Niblock with him strode;
Soon, father, homeward hastening, a grievous story told—
'Ochone, he sighed, 'poor Harry for fifty pounds is sold.'"

"And was it true?" I asked her—"Ah, it was true," she said;
'Here, to this heart that loved him, I pressed his gory head,
And every night, pale, bleeding, his ghost creeps to my side,
My Harry, my dead lover, comes for his promised bride.'"

Up on the Belfast mountains the maid's complaints are still,
For in the clay they've laid her on high Carmoney hill;
Here solemn waves beneath us chant requiems for the dead,
While rebel winds shriek "Freedom!" for living hearts o'erhead.

P. J. McCALL.

NOTE.—The above song is written to the air of an old Northern ballad bearing the same title—"The Belfast Mountains." The incidents are founded on reminiscences given by Robert M. Young in "Ulster in '98." According to him, Henry Joy McCracken after the defeat at Antrim lay for a while at Slensish, from which place he removed to the Cave Hill, which was then covered with thick brushwood. Here he lay concealed all day, lodging at night in the cottage of a gamekeeper, whose daughter he would have married had he lived. Niblock was a muslin pedlar who recognized and betrayed McCracken to Capt. Ellis. See above book, pp. 65 and 94.—Shan Van Vocht.

NEW HOME FOR PATRIOT POLES.

Polish societies from every part of Chicago and many from other cities, joined in the exercises of laying the corner-stone of the new Polish National Home at 104 and 106 West Division street last Sunday afternoon. The building is being erected by the Polish National Alliance, the largest organization of that nationality in America, and a widespread interest is being taken in the enterprise.

A parade was the first feature of the programme. Representatives of fifty-five branches of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago and of twelve other Polish societies of the city formed in line at West Division and Noble streets at 3 o'clock. With them marched the delegates from Milwaukee, South Bend, Grand Rapids, Buffalo, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

A. Listewski acted as marshal, and was assisted by M. Wiekinski and K. Poroski. Prof. Henzel's Polish band from the West Side and the Polish band from the Town of Lake played lively airs. There were also in line the Knights of St. George, under B. L. Maciejewski; the Polish Uhlans, the Polish Hussars, and the Turners association, under K. Zychlinski. The route was south on Noble street to Milwaukee avenue, thence to Division street, and east to the building.

The ceremony of consecration, in accordance with the ritual of the Catholic church, was conducted at the building by Rev. C. Strzasko, of Trinity Polish Catholic church on Noble street. The choir, under Prof. Malick, then sang. As the corner-stone was put in place addresses were delivered by E. Z. Brodowski, president of the alliance, and by Theodore M. Helinski, censor of the organization.

Upon the platform were J. Maternowicz, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank H. Jablonski, editor of Zgoda, and the following directors of the alliance: Edmund Z. Brodowski, Anthony Blaszczyński, Dr. T. Kodis, M. J. Sadowski, Valentine Wiekinski, A. X. Centella, I. F. Danowski, Bernard Maciejewski and John F. Smulski.

The building is designed as the national headquarters of the Polish National Alliance. It will cost \$65,000. It is to be four stories high, with a forty-eight foot stone front. The emblem of Poland, which has been adopted by the Polish National Alliance, and the likeness of Kosciuszko and Pulaski will be

carved upon the stone front. In the basement will be the printing rooms of the Zgoda, the janitor's room and the heating apparatus. The general offices of the Polish National Alliance and the editorial rooms of several Polish papers will occupy the ground floor. The second floor will be fitted up as a library and will hold a collection of Polish volumes to the number of 20,000. The Polish National museum will be given the third floor. It is a collection of Polish relics belonging to the Polish national organizations. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in September.

GAELIC POETRY.

Aithrige Phadraig Halcead.

Ná bhoir Dia de thighearnaas dómh-sa
Bheith slán ón áit seo do leonadh,
Dughean beart is málth fá dheoidh sin,
Léigead do bhaoisraidh na hóige.

Síán léi: ní gheilleadh aios mó dhi,
Thug sí a seal. Do chaith sí a róba,
Tháinig a ré. Ní mé is dóich dhi.
Caithfeadh léi m'áon chloch a's m'fhógra.

Tréigfeadh an réim do bhi rómham-sa,
Léigfeadh aios go min mo sheolta,
A's tréigfeadh m'uail, eadh truaigh leo-sa,
Léigfeadh diom bheith maoidhmtheach módhmar.

Ní bhéad feadais rabairneach ré-mhear,
Ní ghean taitheaghe de mharcuigheacht óg-each,
Go dearbhithe ní ghean i gcómhlaín,
'S ní chaithfeadh léim ar thaobh móna.

Ní feicefeadh mé ag rannáir ar eóide,
Ná ag deamhán clise i meara ógach,
Ní bhéid go bráth fá chíir póite,
Ar léir, a's mé lán go aghráilgh.

The foregoing poem, of which the date is unknown to us, was published some time ago in the excellent Tamhlog of the Cork Weekly Examiner. The MS. is in possession of the Rev. P. O'Leary, P. P., Castletown. It is one of those pieces which deserve an exception to be made in their favor, and at the instance of a highly-esteemed scholar, we gladly reprint it. The poem is in many respects an excellent model, and we desire to draw attention to some of its best points. As to its matter, it consists of a simple thought simply expressed. There is none of that artificial striving after epigrammatic ingenuity which many seem to think the essence of poetry, especially in shorter compositions. There is true artistic limitation of expression, without extravagance, without prolixity. All this is most befitting the thought, which is of unexampled severity. Bunyan's Puritan asceticism took no stricter view of the follies of youth. Patrick Hackett must have been a remarkable man to those who knew him. But he is one of those Irishmen of whom Irishmen have unfortunately agreed to know nothing.—Gaelic Journal.

Benefit for St. Patrick's Church, Kankakee, Ill.

An excursion and picnic for the benefit of St. Patrick's church, Kankakee, Ill., Rev. Father William Hackett, pastor, will be given on Wednesday, July 22, at the Fair Grounds of Kankakee. There will be a game of base ball played between the club of the De La Salle Institute of this city, and the Kankakee base ball club. There will also be bicycle races, foot races and other athletic sports. Music will be supplied by the Kankakee brass band. Trains will run from this city to Kankakee via the Illinois Central at a dollar for the round trip. More definite information as to rates and hours of departure will be given in the Daily News of Saturday, July 18.

New Ball Court.

Dan Gannon, a great enthusiast of hand ball playing, has built a fine court at considerable expense at No. 15 Blue Island avenue, near Halsted street. It is now receiving its last touches, and will be ready for the boys next Sunday.

15 Days in Yellowstone Park.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company desires to call attention to a very completely arranged tour through the Wonderland of America, under the management of the well-known tourist manager, Mr. J. J. Grafton. The party will leave Chicago on Tuesday evening, July 21, by electric-lighted train, with dining-car, to be absent three weeks. The petrified forest and many other attractive features of the park will be included in the itinerary, that the traveler, going through the ordinary way, does not see. A party will also leave Chicago for Alaska via Yellowstone Park, at the same date. For full particulars, address George H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss
LUCAS COUNT.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

How to Form Councils.

First let a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. If not already an organized body, let them proceed to organize themselves under any name that may be desired, and elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of \$1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 50 cents per head at the end of each three months thereafter. Of the moneys so received half rent and stationery shall be deducted, and of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be remitted to the National Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 134 Twenty-second street, Chicago. Having complied with these conditions, application for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, C. O'Connor, McLaughlin, No. 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward charter in due course. The name and full address of the Presidents of Councils at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

GREAT AMNESTY MEETING

In Behalf of the Irish and Irish-American
Political Prisoners Now Confined in
British Penitentiaries,
To Be Held Under the Auspices of the United
Irish Societies at

BATTERY D ARMORY

ON
Saturday, July 25, 1896,
AT 8 P. M.

JOHN F. FINERTY Will Preside.

THE FOLLOWING SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING:

HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM, HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD,
HON. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS, REV. EMIL G. HIRSCH,
HON. M. T. MALONEY, COL. MARCUS KAVANAUGH,
HON. JOSEPH P. MAHONEY.

ALL LOVERS OF LIBERTY ARE INVITED.
ADMISSION FREE.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the offices of the City Clerk, first floor of City Hall Building (entrance through room 119, right opposite stairway). This society is organized solely for the instruction of Irish men and women in the fluent tongue of their ancestors, and presents an opportunity of which all Irish people should avail themselves without delay. The Gaelic League bars no religion or sect, admission and instruction by competent teachers being absolutely free to all. For information as to forming branches, or studying Gaelic individually, for books, etc., write to William Raleigh, No. 730 S. Canal street, who is the only person in Chicago who receives books direct from the publishers in Dublin.

Something Interesting to Every Family.
It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Brannan's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of five cents per loaf.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Dr. J. B. Walker.

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THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE.



This historical and patriotic
picture, mounted on glass and
framed in a 2-inch shell frame,
gold, or white and gold, frame
12x18 inches, will be sent Free
to any reader of THE CITIZEN
who sends in two new sub-
scribers, paid in advance.
This offer will last for a short
time only.

THE PLEA OF SENATOR HILL.

His Speech at the Chicago Convention.

MISTAKES IN THE PLATFORM

A Question of Business, Not of Courage.

In His Denunciation of the Silverites He Tells Them They Plot For Defeat—A Defense of the Administration—Plea For International Bimetallism.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I do not know that it is necessary that I should reply to the distinguished senator from South Carolina (Tillman). And I trust that in any reply I may make I shall not fail to accord to him my profound respect.

I would say at the outset I am a Democrat, but I am not a revolutionist. I will say further that, no matter what the provocation, you cannot drive me out of the Democratic party.

Without intending to specially reply to the remarks of the distinguished senator from South Carolina, I will only say that it was a waste of time upon his part to assume that we were so ignorant as not to know that it was his state that attempted to break up the Democratic party in 1860.

Democratic Party Will Live.

But the party has survived the attempts of every section of the country to divide it, to distract it. It lives today, and I hope it will long survive.

My mission here today is to unite, not to divide; to build up, not to destroy; to plan for victory, and not to plot for defeat.

I know that I speak to a convention which, as now constituted, probably does not agree with the views of the state that I especially represent upon this occasion.

But I know that, notwithstanding this attack which has been made upon that state, you will hear me for my cause. New York makes no apology to South Carolina for her situation. We get our Democracy from our fathers. We did not need to learn it from those whom my friend represents.

Need I defend New York? No. It is not necessary. She defends herself. Need I defend the attacks made upon her and her citizens of wealth, men of intelligence and character? No. It is not necessary.

Need I remind this Democratic national convention that it is in the great state of New York and in its great city where the wealth that he inveighs against is situated? But it is that great city that never but once in its history gave a Republican majority. When other cities failed to respond, New York was the Gibraltar of Democracy.

The question which this convention is to decide is which is the best position to take at this time upon the financial question. In a word, the question presented is between international bimetallism and local bimetallism. If there be gold monometallists, they are not represented either in the majority report or in the minority report. I therefore start out with this proposition:

That the Democratic party stands today in favor of gold and silver as the money of the country. We stand in favor of the proposition of a single standard either of gold or silver, but we differ as to the means to bring about that result. Those I represent and for whom I speak—the 16 members of the minority committee—insist that we should not attempt the experiment of free and unlimited coinage of silver without the co-operation of other great nations. It is not a question of patriotism. It is not a question of loyalty. It is not a question of valor. The majority platform speaks of the subject as though it was simply a question as to whether we were a brave enough people to enter upon this experiment.

Safest and Best Course.

It is a question of business. It is a question of finance. It is a question of economics. It is not a question, notwithstanding, which men over so brave can solve.

Mr. President, I think that the safest, the best course for this convention to have pursued was to take the first step forward in the great cause of monetary reform by declaring in favor of international bimetallism.

I am not here to assail the honesty or sincerity of a single man who disagrees with me. There are those around me who know that in every utterance made upon this subject I have treated the friends of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with respect. I am here to pursue that course today.

I do not think that we can safely ignore the monetary systems of other great nations. It is a question about which honest men may differ. I believe we cannot ignore the attitude of other nations upon this subject any more than we can their attitude upon the other questions of the day. I know it is said by enthusiastic friends that America can mark out a course for herself. I know that it appeals to the pride of the average American to say that it matters not what other countries may do, we can arrange this matter ourselves. But I beg to remind you that if this suggestion is carried out to its legitimate conclusion you might as well do away with international treaties; you might as well do away with commercial treaties with other countries; you might as well do away with all the provisions in your tariff bills that have relation to the laws of other countries. In this great age, when we are connected with all portions of the earth by our ships, by our cables and by all methods of intercourse, we think that it is unwise to attempt this alone.

Silver Men Go Too Far.

Mr. President, I want to call your attention to this single point. I think it is unwise further for this convention to hazard this contest upon a single ratio. What does this silver platform provide?

It should have contented itself with the single statement that it was in favor of the remonetization of silver and the placing it upon equality with gold, but instead of that your committee has recommended for adoption a platform which makes the test of Democratic loyalty to hang upon a single ratio, and that 16 to 1.

I doubt the wisdom of having entered into detail. I doubt the propriety of saying that 15 to 1 or 17 is hereby and 16 is the only true Democratic doctrine. Permit me to remind you I see distinguished senators before me who, in the senate of the United States, friends of free silver, have introduced bills for the free and unlimited coin-

age of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1. I beg to remind this convention that some of your candidates proposed for nomination are men whom I accept, and whose Democraticism is admitted, who have voted time and time again in congress for other ratios than 16 to 1, and yet you are proposing to nominate silver men upon a platform that limits and restricts them to one single ratio.

With all due respect, I think it is an unwise step, I think it is an unnecessary step, and I think it will return to plague us in the future.

I think we have too many close business relations with the other great nations of the world for us to ignore their attitude. Your proposed platform says that the policy of gold monometallism is a British policy.

Gold Not England's Policy Alone.

Mr. President, they forget to tell the people of this country that it is a French policy also; they forget to tell the people of this country that it is a German policy also; they fail to tell you that it is the policy of the whole number of governments represented in what was called the Latin union. Therefore, I think it looks a little—just a trifle—like demagoguery to suggest that this is the policy of a single nation alone. Mr. President, I regret also to see that your platform contains not a single word in favor of international bimetallism, not necessarily inconsistent with this platform, and there is no declaration whatever that it is the policy of this government to attempt to bring about this about. It would be safer to do it. It would be wiser to do it. We run no risk upon the great question of the finances of this republic. I do not intend, in the brief time allotted to me, to enter into any elaborate argument upon this question.

What If the Experiment Fails?

I assume that this convention desires, as every citizen of this country desires, that every silver dollar coined shall be the equal of every other dollar coined.

I find no words in this platform in favor of the maintenance of the parity of the two metals. I find no suggestion of what faith belief in the propriety and constitutionality of an income tax? Why was it

object to various provisions of this platform, and I think if the wise, level, cool-headed men, far-sighted men, such as are the distinguished senator from Arkansas, who addressed you, had prevailed, that platform would have been different.

Other Mistakes in the Platform.

What was the necessity for opening up the question of greenback circulation? What was the necessity for putting in this platform an implied pledge that this government might issue greenbacks and make them legal tender? The Democratic party is opposed to paper money. The Democratic party, from its earliest history, has been in favor of hard money.

The Democratic party thinks that the best way for us to do is to eliminate United States notes and treasury notes from your currency. They are a drag upon your metals. You have to constantly keep supplied a fund for their redemption, unless you propose to repudiate them. Therefore, when my friend from South Carolina and my friend from Arkansas say that this platform says what it means and means what it says, I would like to have some one who follows me tell what this platform means upon the subject of the issue of paper money hereafter.

I am not violating, I think, the secrets of the committee room when I say that it was avowed that this government might desire to pursue that course, and this is an attempt at this late day to commit the Democratic party to the suicidal policy of the issuing of paper money.

You say you wanted a clear and distinct platform. You have not got it upon that question. It cannot be defended successfully.

Another suggestion permit me to make. What was the necessity for putting into the platform other questions which have never been made the tests of Democratic loyalty heretofore? Why, we find the disputed question of the policy and constitutionality of an income tax. What! Has it come to this, that the followers of Samuel J. Tilden, who during all his life was the opponent of that iniquitous scheme which was used against him in his old age to annoy him and harass him and humiliate him—why, I say, should it be left to this convention to make a test of Democratic loyalty heretofore? Why, we find the disputed question of the policy and constitutionality of an income tax? Why was it

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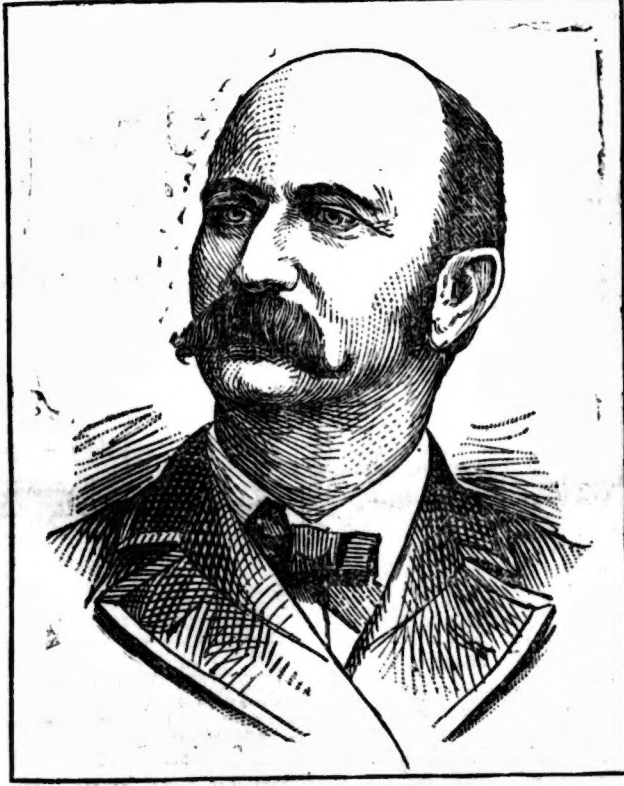
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DAVID B. HILL.

I find no suggestion of how you are to brace up this new depreciated currency.

Everything is risked upon the mere fact that it shall be given free coinage at the mint. I beg to call your attention to this fact—that, in my humble opinion, the very policy condemned by this platform is the policy that has kept your greenback currency and your silver dollar at a parity with gold during the past years. We think that times and conditions have changed. We think that you cannot ignore the fact of the great production of silver in this country. We think that you cannot safely ignore the fact in the preparation of a financial system that the cost of the production of silver has greatly fallen. Why, it is the very pregnant fact that confronts all the world in the solving of this great question—the immense discovery of silver everywhere.

The great fact confronts the world that the cost of silver production has been reduced nearly one-half.

Not a Question of Bravery.

If the American people were brave, were courageous, if they had the spirit of 1776, as this platform says, could they, singly and alone, make copper the equal of gold? Could they make lead the equal of gold? Must you not take into consideration the great fact of production, the great fact of the lessening of the cost of production in the last 15 and 20 years?

If bravery, if courage, could produce these results, then you could make any metal, no matter what it might be, a money metal. But I tell you it is a question of economics, a question of business judgment. It is a question of resources, and upon that it is the judgment of the minority of the committee that the safest course is to take the first great step in favor of international bimetallism and stop there.

I know it will be said that in some particulars this platform agrees with our Republican friends. It is not a question of better nor any worse for it. I call your attention to the fact that your plank upon pensions, that your plank upon Cuba, that your plank upon territories, that your plank upon Alaska, that your plank even upon the civil service, are exactly like the Republican planks. Therefore I do not think that that criticism will detract from the value of the suggestion.

Mr. President, I said a few moments ago I thought the safest course for this convention to have pursued was simply to state in favor of placing gold and silver alike as the currency of the country and stop there.

I do not think, I said—and I will repeat it—that it is wise to hazard everything upon a single number. Let me go farther.

wise to assail the supreme court of your country?

The Attack on the Supreme Court.

Will some one tell me what that clause means in this platform? If you mean what you said and said what you meant, will some one explain that provision? That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of congress to reconstruct the supreme court of the country. It means—and it was openly avowed—it means the adding of additional members to it, or the turning out of office and reconstructing the whole court. I said I will not follow any such revolutionary step as that. When, ever before in the history of this country, has devotion to an industry made the test of Democratic loyalty? Never. Have you not undertaken, my good friends, now, without seeking to put in this platform these unnecessary, foolish and ridiculous things? What further have you done?

Policy of the Fathers Upset.

In this platform you have declared, for the first time in the history of this country, that you are opposed to any life tenure whatever for office. Our fathers before us, our Democratic fathers whom we revere, in the establishment of this government gave our court judges a life tenure of office. What necessity was there for reviving this question? How foolish and how unnecessary, in my opinion! Are Democrats whose whole life has been devoted to the service of the party—are men whose hopes, whose ambitions, whose aspirations all lie within party lines—to be driven out of the party upon this new question of life tenure for the judges of our federal courts?

This is a revolutionary step; this is an unwise step; this is an unprecedented step in our party history.

Another question, I think, should have been avoided, and that is this: What was the necessity, what the propriety, of taking up the vexed question of the issue of bonds for the preservation of the credit of the nation? Why not have left this financial question of the free coinage of silver alone?

Repeals the Redemption Act.

What have you declared? You have announced the bold policy that, under no circumstances, shall there ever be a single bond issued in time of peace. You have not accepted anything.

What does that mean? It means the virtual repeal of your redemption act—it means repudiation per se and simple.

This statement is too broad; the statement is too sweeping; it has been carefully considered. You even oppose congress doing it; you even oppose the president doing it; you oppose them doing it either singly or unitedly; you stand upon the

broad proposition that for no purpose, whether to protect the currency or not—whether to preserve your national credit, or for any other purpose—there shall not be a bond issued.

Why, how surprising that would be to my Democratic associates in the senate, who for the last two or three years have introduced bill after bill for the issuing of bonds for the Nicaragua canal and other purposes.

No, no, my friends, this platform has not been wisely considered. In your zeal for monetary reform you have gone out of the true path—you have turned from the true course, and in your anxiety to build up the silver currency you have unnecessarily put in this platform provisions which cannot stand a fair discussion.

Let me tell you, my friends, without going into a discussion of the bond question proper, which is somewhat foreign to this subject—let me tell you what would be the condition of the country today, if the president of the United States in the discharge of the public duty that is conferred upon him had not seen fit to issue bonds to protect the credit of the government.

Bond Issues Were Unavoidable.

A CUNNING COLLECTOR.

He Has Devised Means by Which He Is Able to Reach Elusive Debtors.

The regulations of the postoffice department forbid postmasters to furnish to inquirers the addresses of persons who have removed from the residences or places of business formerly occupied by them, the reason for this rule, as given in the official instructions, being as follows:

"The agents of the postoffice department are furnished with the names and addresses upon letters and other articles of mail matter for the sole purpose of enabling them to make delivery thereof to the persons intended. Such names and addresses are to be regarded as confidential, and this confidence must be respected."

Among those to whom this regulation furnishes a protection against undesirable intrusion are some who have followed the Arabian custom of silently stealing away after dusk folding of tents, but have omitted to settle with their grocers, butchers and milkmen. The anxious creditors, on seeking from the letter carrier or at the postoffice for aid in finding the delinquents, are confronted with this rule and retire from the search baffled. An ingenious man, however, whose business is that of a collector of such debts, has hit upon a method of smoking out these modest and retiring nomads, and has practiced it with success. His plan is to send each of them a circular bearing a heading which gives the impression that he is in the express business, and informing the recipient that he has a package for him which he is unable to deliver for lack of knowledge of his present address, to which it will be promptly dispatched on receipt of the necessary information.

This circular is directed to the former address of the man who is "wanted," and is then redirected and forwarded by the postman to that which has been confided to the postoffice. Inspired by wild hopes as to the possible value of the package, the debtor takes the circular, sends him his new address and awaits the arrival of the mysterious bundle, only to find too late that men betray. He receives a call from his creditor's representative, with demand for an immediate settlement or threat of a lawsuit. Thus does the cunning pursuer of the oft-fitting debtor bring to naught the august mandate of the government.—New York Tribune.

RAILROAD YARD TERRORS.

Even Trainmen Cannot Cross the Tracks at Night Without Fear.

"It's hard for the ordinary traveler to realize the terrors of the average railroad yard," said an old and experienced trainman at one of the big Jersey City terminals to a reporter. "The commuter who scans the yards daily as he is smoothly riding through them naturally enough fails to appreciate the mass of detail in the duties of the men who are employed to watch him safely into the station. Of course the routine work we do, fraught with responsibility and danger as it is, becomes mechanical enough to us in time, but there is one thing that I have never been able to do with coolness in all the years I have been employed here, and that is to cross this network of tracks at night. The experience of Thomas Bonker, the freight clerk at the Lehigh Valley station in Communicapaw, is proof that I am not the only hardened railroad afflied in that way. Bonker was run down by an engine because he got bewildered in the mass of tracks. I don't blame him. Why, it's enough to give a man heart disease to attempt to cross such an aggregation of rails, with a lot of headlights moving all around him and scores of bells and whistles ringing in his ears."

"Every time that I am compelled to make such a trip—and I only do so nowadays when I am compelled to—I get the lay of the land well in my mind and note which engines are moving and which are not, but it is of no use. By the time I'm in the middle of the yard my head is in a whirl, the headlights are dancing all around me, and I skip and dodge around frantically until I get safely on the other side. Usually most of the locomotives are standing still in the train shed, but it's hard to believe when you are in front of them. Some commuters who work in Jersey City have a trick of walking into the station from the yard to save the trouble of going around by the regular way, but when I can I always warn them of the danger of doing so."—New York Sun.

A Variable Preference.

"What is your favorite color?" the young woman inquired.

"Under what circumstances?" Colonel Carter rejoined.

"Why—I should think one's favorite color would be the same at all times."

"Decidedly not, miss. Decidedly not. Now, if I happen to be admiring a sunset, my favorite color is red and yellow and something of that sort. But if it should happen that I am engaged in a friendly game with a select circle of puffed gentlemen, in which pokah chips appear, I have a very strong prejudice in favor of blue."—Washington Star.

An Indication of Character.

"And shall I speak to your father?" asked the young man.

"Never mind about papa," said the young woman. "I'll fix him."

For the first time he noticed the width and squareness of her inferior maxillary.—Indianapolis Journal.

New Castle's Tin Mills.

It does not seem to be generally known that New Castle, Pa., has the largest tin plate mill in the world. Yet that is the fact. It has 23 mills. The nearest one to it is in Swansea, Wales, which has 18 mills.—Philadelphia Times.

The points of a crossbill's mandibles do not meet, but cross each other. This peculiarity is of great service to the bird in forcing open the pine burr, on the seeds of which it feeds.

Where Splints Are Made.

Down below the Santa Fe roundhouse, near the railroad tracks, is a factory unlike any other in the United States, or, for that matter, anywhere else. It makes splints for the use of surgeons in bandaging broken limbs from a peculiar fibrous material that possesses special adaptability for the purpose. This material is the wood of the yucca palm, which grows plentifully on the Mojave desert. The trees are cut down and trimmed into logs about 10 or 12 feet long, and from 10 inches upward in diameter, and shipped to the factory, where they are stripped of bark and carefully inspected. About half or more of the logs contain what might be called flaws, or kidney colored masses, so hard that the machinery used cannot cut them. Nobody seems able to explain how these formations are caused, but they make the men at the factory a great deal of trouble and spoil much timber.

The logs are sawed up into suitable lengths, a length put into a lathe and a long knife is pressed against it, taking off a shaving about one-eighth of an inch thick, more or less, according to the use to be made of it. This long shaving or board is then cut into small pieces and put away in racks to dry, for the trees are cut up when green, it being impossible to soften them after they are dried. Although they grow in the desert and look parched to the eye, they are full of water and weigh so much when green that they sink in water. The poorer quality of the yucca is cut up into narrow strips, which are fastened around young fruit trees to protect them from sunburn and the attack of rabbits, for which purpose they are found to answer admirably, and a great many of them are used. But the use of this material upon which the greatest hope of ultimate profit is based, is for splints, for which it is much better adapted than any other material used, as well as being cheaper.—Los Angeles Journal.

An Easy Mark.

It happened on a Westworth avenue car the other day when a particularly pretty girl, accompanied by a very active small boy, was one of the passengers. The car was crowded, but the particularly pretty girl got a seat in the length of time required for a nice young man to vacate it. The small boy leaned against his companion and varied his perpetual questions by wiping his feet on her dress until every man in the car but one wanted to exterminate him. The odd one had seven boys of his own. In the small boy's hand was a tightly clutched round and shining object, and when he dropped it he began an agonized grouch, assisted ostentatiously by the young man who had given up his seat. It was not to be found, however, and the young man dexterously prevented a howl by saying:

"Never mind, sonny, here's another dime."

Then the particularly pretty girl said: "You must thank the kind gentleman, Regy," smiling upon the donor in a way which made him feel that he owned the road.

After the car had gone about five blocks the small boy ceased admiring his treasure and piped up in a shrill voice:

"I say, Aunt Mamie?" No reply.

"Say, Aunt Mamie, if I tell you something will you promise not to tell?" No reply.

"Say, Aunt Mamie, stop looking at that dude and answer me, or I'll tell Mr. Fletcher!"

"What is it, Regy?" from Aunt Mamie, very pink about the face and ears.

"Well, that wasn't a dime I lost—only a piece of tin. Say, Aunt Mamie, do you suppose that sooty would have given me a dime if you hadn't been along?"

In the silence which followed the young man could be heard jumping from the car.—Chicago Tribune.

The Wilderness Manna.

In Exodus xvi, 14-36 and other passages in the Old Testament is to be found an account of the manna fed to the Israelites during their pilgrimage in the wilderness. According to the article on this subject in Smith's Bible Dictionary, which is a summary of several passages, the manna came every morning except the Sabbath in the form of a small round seed, resembling the hoar frost. It had to be gathered early, before the sun became so hot as to melt it. It had to be gathered every day except the Sabbath. The attempt to lay aside or accumulate for a succeeding day, except on the day immediately preceding the Sabbath, failed by the substance becoming wormy and offensive. It was prepared for food by grinding and baking. Its taste was like fresh oil and like wafers made with honey, equally agreeable to all palates. Indeed the manna became to each person the food he was accustomed to take. The whole nation subsisted upon it for 40 years, and it suddenly ceased when they first got the new corn in the land of Canaan.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Water and Rock.

The practical solution of an interesting geological question is credited to Nordenskjöld, the Swedish scientist, in showing that water can be found by boring into granite and other crystalline rocks to a depth of from 100 to 170 feet. Briefly, he proceeded on the theory that the variations in temperature ought to cause shearing strains between the upper and lower layers of the rock, in such way causing horizontal crevices into which water from the surface would percolate, and the water would also be fresh. A well was sunk in the islet of Arko, off the Swedish coast, in 1894, and at the depth of 110 feet fresh water was found, supplying 4,400 gallons a day, and since then six other wells have been bored and water found at about the same descent, the object of the research being to provide light-houses and pilot stations with a permanent and plentiful water source.

EFFECT OF TEA CIGARETTES.

They Give One a Sensation of Thickening in the Head.

One of the most injurious and dangerous of new fashions is the tea cigarette. That this is no empty, baseless story of a new craze is shown by the application made last week to the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington for permission to manufacture tea cigarettes in Michigan. The applicant was told that to engage in such manufacture he must comply with the law governing the manufacturing of tobacco cigarettes, tea being a substitute for tobacco; that he must register, give bond and so on, and that the cigarettes, when made, must be packed, stamped, branded and labeled, exactly as the tobacco cigarettes, before the government would sanction their removal from the factory for sale.

Several descriptions of the tea cigarette have been printed, but these have erred in the presumption that the tea was taken as solid, rolled up in a paper and smoked. This would be practically impossible, as the sharp edges of the tea would cut the paper in all directions, spoil the draft and render the cigarettes unsmokable.

To make the tea cigarette one takes a grade of green tea which has but little dust, being composed of unbroken leaf, and dampens it carefully, just enough to permit the leaves to be unrolled without being broken, and so as to be left pliable and capable of being stuffed in the paper cylinder, while the dampness is not sufficient to stain the paper. The cigarettes are laid aside for a few days and are then ready to be smoked.

The feeling of a tea cigarette in the mouth is peculiar. The taste is not so disagreeable as might be supposed, but the effect on the tyro is a sense of thickening in the head and a disposition to take hold of something or sit down. If the beginner quits them, that settles it, he will not try the cigarettes again. If, however, the smoker sits down and tries a second cigarette, inhaling it deeply, then the thickening feeling passes and is succeeded by one of intense exhilaration. The nerves are stimulated until the smoker feels like flying, skirt dancing or doing something else entirely out of the common way. This stage lasts as long as the smoke continues, which is until the reaction of the stomach sets in.

Words cannot describe the final effects of the tea cigarette. The agony of the opium fiend is a shadow to that of the nauseated victim of the tea cigarette. It will be hours before food can be looked at, yet the first step toward a cure is a cup of tea. An hour afterward comes the craving for the tea cigarette.—Cincinnati Tribune.

PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

They Have Done Nothing to Explore or Develop the Country.

In the early years of the sixteenth century, long before the first Dutch fort was erected at Cape Town, Portugal had planted her settlers at various points along the east coast, from Delagoa bay to the Zambezi and Mozambique. They did some trading in gold and ivory with the interior, and they succeeded the Zambesi for several hundred miles. But the pestilential strip of flat ground which lay between the coast and the plateau dampened their desires and threw obstacles in the way of their advance. They did little to explore and nothing to civilize the interior.

Three centuries passed, during which our knowledge of south central Africa was scarcely extended, and it was not till some 60 years ago that the Dutch Boers in their slow wagons passed northeastward from Cape Colony to the spots where Bloemfontein and Pretoria now stand; not till 1854-6 that David Livingstone made his way through Bechuanaland to the Victoria falls of the Zambesi and to the Atlantic coast at Lobosia; not till 1889 that the vast territories which lie between the Transvaal republic and Lake Tanganyika began to be occupied by the Mashonaland pioneers. All these farmers, explorers and mining prospectors came up over the high plateau from the extreme southernmost end of Africa, checked from time to time by the warlike native tribes, but drawn on by finding everywhere a country in which Europeans could live and thrive, while the Portuguese, having long since lost the impulse of discovery and conquest, did no more than maintain their hold upon the coast, and allowed even the few forts they had established along the coast of the Zambesi to crumble away.—Professor James Bryce, M. P., in Century.

How He Revenged Himself.

A capital story is told by a well known bishop concerning the squire of a parish of which he was formerly vicar. This gentleman had a rooted objection to his pew being invaded, and upon one occasion, at the conclusion of a service, he came to the vicar with a bitter complaint against a stranger who, uninvited, had ventured to intrude into the pew, which was a large, old fashioned, square structure, capable of holding nine—they two, the vicar and the intruding visitor, being the only occupants.

"I would not," added the squire, "disturb divine service by putting him out violently. The only thing I could do with propriety was to sit on his hat."

Singular Compliment.

An author some time ago received a singular compliment. A burglar broke into his house and found the manuscript of a novel, which he took, leaving the following note: "Sir—I began to read your novel, and I was so deeply interested in it that I was obliged to carry it away, but it will be faithfully returned when finished." The manuscript was duly sent back, with a really clever critique on it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Affection.

Talk not of wasted affection! Affection never was wasted. If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters, returning back to their springs like the rain, shall fill them full of refreshing; that which the fountain sends forth returns again to the fountain.—Longfellow.

Society Directory.

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State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

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County Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Lamb, 608 Thirty-first-st.
County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch, 22 W. Erie-st.
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The County Board meets the Second Sunday of each month at 83 Madison street, Hall 2, at 3 p. m.

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Vice President, Michael Tuohy.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan, 209 S. Peoria-st.
Financial Secretary, Wm. Territt.
Treasurer, Jerry O'Brien.
Meets First Friday of each month in Father Mathew hall, Taylor and Miller streets, at 8 p. m.

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Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 186 E. Superior-st.
Financial Secretary, James Regan.
Treasurer, William C. Moore.
Meets Second Thursday each month at Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 3.

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Vice President, James J. Perkins.
Recording Secretary, Henry J. Lyons, 193 W. North-av.
Financial Secretary, Pat'k J. Mahony.
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Meets First Sunday each month at 8 p. m. in Flynn's hall, North-av. and Robey-st.

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Vice President, William Loftus.
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Financial Secretary, Daniel Collins.
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Vice President, William Martin.
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Financial Secretary, Tim Cullinane.
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Meets First Thursday of each month in Moran's hall, Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m.

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Financial Secretary, Jas. E. O'Brien.
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Recording Secretary, Eugene P. Nolan, 289 E. Erie-st.
Financial Secretary, O. J. Cullen.
Treasurer, R. G. McHugh.
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 62 N. Clark-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 9.

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Recording Secretary, Thomas White, 632 Ninety-fifth-st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Clark.
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Meets First and Third Fridays each month in Union Bank building, South Chicago, at 8 p. m.

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Financial Secretary, Patrick Ryan.
Treasurer, William Webb.
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Recording Secretary, Thos. E. Bradshaw, 263 Washburn-av.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Kirby.
Treasurer, Michael J. Connery.
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays each month in Anchor hall, Grand ave. and Paulina st., at 8 p. m.

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Financial Secretary, P. B. Flanagan.
Treasurer, Rev. D. J. Crimmins.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays each month at S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

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Recording Secretary, Daniel Jordan, 2933 Archer av.
Financial Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Treasurer, S. J. Moloney.
Meets First and Third Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall, 3001 Archer av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 14.

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Recording Secretary, F. J. Clingen, 8 South Lincoln st.
Financial Secretary, T. J. McGuire.
Treasurer, Patrick McDonnell.
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Recording Secretary, Michael Daly, 5311 Halsted st.
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Financial Secretary, Patrick Meaney.
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Financial Secretary, Joseph Burke.
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Financial Secretary, James Donovan.
Treasurer, Peter O'Neill.
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Vice President, Thomas O'Shea.
Recording Secretary, Timothy Kelly, 3435 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, T. J. Waldron.
Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.
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Recording Secretary, John J. Quisley, 508 Twenty-sixth st.
Financial Secretary, P. McDonnell.
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Meets Second and Fourth Friday at 301 Union av., at 8 p. m.

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Financial Secretary, James McCann.
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Meets First Tuesday at 8 p. m. and Third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Flanagan's hall, W. Twenty-second and Reber sts.

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Financial Secretary, W. F. Garrity.
Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
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Financial Secretary, Michael Larney.
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Financial Secretary, P. O'Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
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